





A NEW

John Low

MEDICAL DICTIONARY;

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY OF PHYSIC.

CONTAINING

AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTICULARS

RELATING TO

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIC,

|| SURGERY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

Each ARTICLE, according to its IMPORTANCE, being considered in every Relation to which its USEFULNESS extends in the HEALING ART.

By G. MOTHERBY, M.D.

"Medicine is God's Second Cause of Health."

THE SECOND EDITION,
Considerably ENLARGED and IMPROVED, and the whole carefully CORRECTED.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. JOHNSON, St. Paul's Church-yard; G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, Paternoster-Row; A. HAMILTON, Jun.
and J. MURRAY, Fleet-Street. 1755.

removing any thing that needs not to continue in the process any longer.

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Floodings.—Floodings happening to pregnant women are very different in their effects, so are as differently to be regarded. Pregnant women have the menses sometimes to the last, but they are pale, thin, and do no harm. Those fluxes which do not require delivery, come on gradually, but generally with the usual pains of the menstrual flux attending: they are not continual; and, with due care, they cease. Those which cause miscarriage or death, break forth suddenly, and, in large quantities, they flow without ceasing, any otherways than as prevented by clots of blood now and then. In the first case,

the diameter of the vessels are enlarged, and the neck of the uterus is long and rigid, so that if the flooding is violent, the woman may be lost before the belt helps can be of any use. In this case, as in the former months, it is the belt not to attempt delivery, till a laxity of the parts is come on; for were we to attempt it in their rigid state we should increase the flooding, tire ourselves, and exhaust the woman, and this without being able to deliver her.

ADMIRABILIS. An hyperbolic epithet to particular preparations: it was generally applied to fabulous medical fictions.

ADNASCENT, of Adnasci. To grow to, to take upon.

ADNASCENTIA. See *ADNATA*.

ADNATA, from *adnasci*, to grow to. The outer coat of the eye; called *membrana*, *conjunctiva*, *membrana*, and *conjunctiva*. It is that which makes the white of the eye. It is formed by the anxious expansion of its muscles; or rather over its volutes to their lying under it, and is not numbered among the proper coats. It is a thin, white, and somewhat translucent, with blood vessels, which are very visible in inflammation. It covers with its film the eye as it is called the white; and being reflected all round the eye, and the eye, and thus hides any thing from falling into the orbit. Where it covers the eyelids, it is called the *palpebra*. In puffing over the orbit, it does not end at the cornea, but becomes transparent there, and is of different textures in different parts where it is found. The *conjunctiva* appears under it.

When a foreign body gets between the eye and the eyelid, it is hooked in the vitæ; the body to extricate it, to invert the eyelid, and to introduce a probe armed with lint and dipped in oil, which will extricate it.

The inverted eyelid proceeds from this coat. Though it is easily commode to the orbit, in health, yet it moults habitually, when it is inflamed, it is thickened and purified coat. It does not yield to general remedies, at bleeding, purging, &c. easily; and it is this oil, called the oil of the eyelid.

ADNATA, signifies each part of animal or vegetable bodies as are inseparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns or off accidental, as fungus, mold, and excrescences.

ADNATA, of *Adnasci*, are those fluids, which, by a new generation under the cuticle, proceed from the lymph, &c.

ADNASCENS, the iron bars that support the frame in a grate or furnace.

Paracelsus would have a man without a woman, and begot, from mechanical in a glass placed in a cask, and produced something like a man, according to the affection of some of his ingredients, which he called homunculus Paracelsus, but what he properly named alchymical man.

ADNION, a species of fourwood.

ADNION PILES, Red mules, or plantain's eye, called anus of Lemnos. The flowers are like those of the fern or carnation; the flowers have many leaves, expanded in the form of a fan. The seeds collect into oblong lines. It is of no particular use in medicine.

Three or four species are described in Miller's Dict.

ADNIA, a sort of coral, called *Adnia* and *Adnia*.

ADNIA, water in which red-hot iron is extinguished.

ADNIDATUM, folded water.

ADNIA MIZA, i. e. red antiseptic.

ADNIDATUM, barberry bar. It is a flesh which grows in the life of coral, and bears fruit twice in the year; its leaves exhibit resemble those of the bay tree, excepting that there have no frown; the bark is like a shell, and that the whole flesh resembles red coral. In Crete and Greece it is called *Adnia*. Raitell.

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ral excursions; by the rigidity of the respective emulsi.

See *CONULTERAT*.

ADNASCENS, Abnasci. To adhere, corrupt, or counterfeit.

He that counterfeit medicines is often both a robber and a murderer.

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ÆGONCHON. *Gronwell*. See called from *æg*, a

æg, and *chōn*, a *chōn*, because of the hardness of the food.

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331, Riding in a chariot, which is of service in molar chemical disorders, especially before the prodigious exertion can be admitted.

332, Sailing in a boat or a ship. This promotes various effects, according to the different quality of the waters, and in many rivers the different degrees of elevation beyond what is the level of the sea, the administration of drugs. These are influences of a public exercise.

AQUINOCTIUM, the equinox. This is when the days and nights are of equal length.

2311, places the vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 23d of September. *Poëtan* assigns the autumnal a day sooner. The modern astronomers generally fix the vernal equinox on the 21st of March, and the autumnal on the 23d of September. These seasons are considered as sufficiently to be equal.

AER, Air. It is that transparent, elastic, ponderous, compressible fluid, which surrounds the terrestrial globe, and which, when greatly agitated or driven in currents, is called wind.

Some of the properties of air are,

1. It is a part in the composition of all bodies.
2. It is a common medium by which the union of parts of bodies is formed and preserved.
3. It is fluid, and cannot be rendered fluid by any known means.
4. It is elastic; but by condensation and cohesion in the parts of bodies it becomes fluid and undisturbed from whence arises, by fermentation, &c. being fermented, its elasticity returns. Heat rarifies, and cold condenses it.
5. The weight of air is not perceived but in large quantities; nor is the comparative weight easy, if it is to be ascertained, as no two portions are ever of the same weight in two parts of the atmosphere. However, from long and repeated observations, the greatest gravity of the air in Europe is found to be equal (in equilibrium) with 56 inches of quicksilver in the barometer, and the least raises it only to 27. The weight of the common air about the surface of the earth, at the time of the middle weight of the atmosphere, and in every temperature is less, is that of water as 1 to 850.
6. Air is necessary to the existence of all life.

From the experiments made with the air-pump, though not without some exceptions, for roots, trees, plants, and insects all thrive, and the fire in the exhausted globe is extinguished by three parts.

8. Air is the vehicle of the objects of taste, of effluvia to the nose, as is evident from observations made on the tops of the mountains, &c. no external effluvia become denser than when we are nearer the plains.

Numerous and important are the other known properties of air, but as they are too extensive to be the subject of a minute detail of its particulars, after reciting a few of the most important, we shall conclude this article by the subject of medicine, in which air is referred to the authors mentioned at the bottom of this article.

Air, pulling over clay ground is moist and thick; dry and sandy ground, it is dry and cold; dry and stoney, it is dry and pure; on a hill it is cold; in a valley from vapours, and cold; in a valley, it is gross, impure, and hot, though in winter, if the hills are very high, the vales are colder; but in summer, the vales are warmer, or the dewiness of the hills is generally pure, and of a moderate temperature; and in a country, if it is proper for hunting, the air is generally moderate in all its qualities of heat, cold, dryness, and moisture.

North and south-west winds are reckoned breezy and healthy, but the west-south-west is most comfortable when the wind is south and south-west. Dry seasons in general are more salutary than wet. We eat more and digest better in winter than in summer. In the summer, the temperaments are greatly affected by the seasons, long easterly winds will make cheerful people very irritable and mo-

an excess of gravity in the air quickens the circulation, dilates the lungs too much, and by compressing the capillary vessels, it drives the blood copiously to the lungs, whence pleurisy, pneumonia, quinsy, head-ache, &c. are produced.

If the air is too light, by retarding the circulation of the blood, and diminishing the external resistance to the fluids contained in the pulmonary vessels, it causes in the lungs, hydrops, and hypochondriac distensions, rheumatism, neuralgia, and intermittent fevers.

Too hot an air weakens the fibres, by enlarging the bulk of vessels, it quickens the circulation, and too much increases perspiration, whence an action is too much in the remaining fluids. If this fluid of the air continues, or is too much, it causes quinsy, pleurisy, pneumonia, &c. and other fevers follow.

From a mixture of the different admixtures, such as quinsy, pleurisy, pneumonia, &c. by over-dilating the lungs from a mixture of the fluids, and condensing the humors, and driving the particles of the air too dry or too thick, it produces the fluids, and drives to fever.

A too moist air is extremely injurious; it relaxes and debilitates, it lessens perspiration, renders the blood too watery produces cough, asthma, dropsy, intermittent and nervous disorders.

From a mixture of these different qualities of the air, different disorders are produced; cold and moist air are bad, but a hot, moist, and light air is the worst of all, because of its relaxing particular tendency. Besides the above evident qualities, there are others that escape the sense, though manifest by useful effects, such as from infections, malignant miasmata, exhalations, &c.

It is observed by some, that vitality, even in vegetables, is a power, &c. found even in the earth, for that point is invariably proper, but the fourth and five are almost entirely improper. The third and fourth are almost entirely proper. The third and fourth are almost entirely proper.

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icles are separated and divided. In this state of vapour, he thinks it passes all out of the body, and becomes credi- quidness. See his Appendix to Mr. Clark's Essay on the Cure of Abscesses. It is from gr. to ʒ. It is equally useful with the cinabar. art. for fumigating venereal ulcers; and, like the cinabar, it is hard to say that it is useful in any other way.

ETHIOPS VEGETABILIS. Vegetable *Ethiops*. By burning the *tu-ter* in the open air, it is reduced to a black powder, and is then called *vegetale ethiops*. The sulphureous salt here. The best is from Mount. From ʒ. to ʒ. is given twice a day to remove scrophulous swellings.

ETHIOPS ALBUS, i. e. Merc. albidus.

ETHINA. Subterraneous, infusible, sulphureous fire, which calcines rocks in the earth. The igneous matters about burning mountains are called *Ethina*.
ETHIOLES, from *ethio*, to inflame or burn. Superficial putridities in the skin raised by heat, as boils, &c. mercurial, &c.

ETHIA atra, the black of diamonds.

ETIOLOGIA, Ethiology, from *aitia*, a cause, *logos*, the reason of. A treatise on the causes of diseases, and their symptoms.

ETITALE. See *ETITES*.

ETITES, exple-dones, also called *lapin aqua*, according to Edwards's Elements of Folly, is a term to be of the claid called earth, the genus is clay, and it, with the grotto, may rank under a species which may be named figured clay. It is a roundness of the pebble kind, from the fire of a hardstone to that of a wallstone, with a hollow in it, in which is a smaller stone, loose, and that breaks when shaken, generally of a dark red, or of an ash-colour. They are found among gravel in many countries, but the best comes from the East Indies.

ETIUS. There were three physicians of this name, viz. *Ant. Siculus, Ant. of Antioch, and Ant. of Asida*, who lived in the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth century. His works are divided into four books, or treatises, and each of them into four fermens, which again are subdivided into chapters, but he himself divided them into six books.

After *Ant. Siculus*, as celebrated, see *ALEXANDER TRALLIARIUS*.

ETOI PHOENIX, eagle vine. According to Rufus Ephorus, the veins that pass through the temples to the head, were thus called.

ETOLION, i. e. primum calidum.

ETONYCHUM, from *etron*, an eagle, and *onyx*, a claw, or nail, i. e. a talismanum.

AFFECTION, an affection. This is expressed in Greek by *symplo*. It is a disorder of the whole body, or a part of it, as in the hydropic colic, &c. &c. by adding an adjective to *affection*, most disorders are expressed.

AFFOS, fresh or foam.

AFFIDUA. *Credula.*

AFFINITAS, Affinity. Chemical affinities, also called cohesive attractions, are defined a tendency by the different particles of matter to unite and adhere together, whether these particles be heterogeneous or homogeneous.

The translators of the D.D. of Chem. say in a note under the article *affinity*, that "By the term *affinity* and cohesive attraction, we ought to understand the power by which the constituent parts of bodies unite, and not to suppose that this power is exerted by any facility and homogeneity of parts, or by any mechanical traction, as these terms tend to imply. The cause of this power, or the manner in which this union of constituent parts is produced, is unknown to us. To these terms, therefore, another less exceptionable, viz. the power of combination, may be substituted. In Dr. Macquer's definition of *affinity* are comprehended only the power by which the constituent parts of bodies unite, which is the proper object of chemistry, but also, the power by which the constituent parts unite, which he calls the *affinity* of aggregation, and which is treated of by writers on natural philosophy and mechanics under the terms attraction, gravitation, and cohesion. Whether these two kinds of union are produced from the same cause differently modified, as our author thinks, I know not; but their effects

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are so different, that they deserve to be considered separately: the union of integrant parts being only an approximation of these parts, which are capable of being disjoined by mechanical means, and without any change produced upon their properties; and the union of constituent parts, or combination, being attended with considerable changes of properties, and being incapable of disjunction by mechanical means.

Attraction is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the same principles; they are, 1. The attraction of gravitation. 2. The magnetic attraction. 3. The attraction of electricity. 4. The attraction of cohesion or of aggregation. 5. Chemical attraction. The last, as already said, is that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite their acid to remain in union; e. g. an acid unites with a metal, an earth, or an alkaline salt, and with either of these the acid forms one body which does not consist of a combination of the properties of the acid and the metal, &c. but their losing their original properties on their union, a new body, different from either, is formed.

Chemical attraction does not take place, but when the respective bodies are in a fluid state. Before chemical attraction can take place between two or more bodies, it is necessary to deliver their attraction of aggregation or cohesion, this is effected by dissolving them. The component parts of bodies cannot come into the necessary contact with each other until the integrant parts of the bodies, which are to act and be acted on, are separated, by a solution of them. Dry bodies, however, finely powdered, do not unite chemically. Attraction of aggregation requires only the application of surfaces, but chemical attraction absolutely requires fluids.

The power in bodies which their various transfiguration and combinations depend, and which is called their *affinity*, is a term like the Newtonian attraction, which is designed to express not the cause, but the effect. When an acid spontaneously quits a metal to unite with an alkali, it is said that it has a greater affinity to the alkali than to the metal; this is only to say in other words, that it will unite with the alkali in preference to the metal.

The doctrine of the *affinity* of bodies is of very extensive use in the chemical pharmacy for several purposes are founded on it, so it is error happens, and therefore the medicine proceeds in its intended way, it may be rendered applicable to other purposes, by facts drawn from the knowledge of their *affinity*. Combinations and separations that are chemical, depend on cohesive attraction.

See *LINEA NEUTRA* in the article of attractions, which was with the nitrous acid, is the first, next to him. Geoffroy informed the following, then Geoffroy, Bergman, Wenzel, Wenzel, Kirwan, &c. since then, others have contributed their additions, and from them all, the following table is formed, but chiefly from Bergman's. The fluids in which these *affinities* are expressed in capital letters on the top of each letter, have the greatest affinity with that immediately under it, a less affinity with that next, &c. to the end of the Series, &c. If any of the remote bodies have been combined with the one on the addition of any of the intermediate bodies which constitute them, the intermediate body uniting with the uppermost of the series, and throwing out the remote one. Thus in the first series, the *affinity* of water, a fixed alkali being the first letter, the water and inflammable spirit, it is to be concluded, that whenever water and spirit are mixed, the addition of any fixed alkali will first absorb the water, and occasion the pure spirit to be separated. Where several substances are expressed in one letter, it is to be understood that any one of these bodies which are nearest to the uppermost, will in like manner disengage from it any one of those which are more remote.

VEGETABLE AFFINITY.

Vegetable alkali.
Mineral fixed alkali.
Lime.
Magnesia.
Volatilis alkali.
Zinc.
Iron.

Lead.

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Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

ACID OF MYTEL.

Vegetable fixed alkali.

Mineral fixed alkali.

Lime.

Magnesia.

Volatilis alkali.

Lime.

Iron.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Silver.

Water.

MARINE ACID.

Vegetable fixed alkali.

Mineral fixed alkali.

Lime.

Volatilis alkali.

Zinc.

Iron.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Silver.

Water.

LEMON JUICE.

Lime.

Magnesia.

Vegetable fixed alkali.

Mineral fixed alkali.

Volatilis alkali.

Zinc.

Iron.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

VEGETABLE VINEGAR.

Vegetable fixed alkali.

Mineral fixed alkali.

Lime.

Magnesia.

Volatilis alkali.

Zinc.

Iron.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

VEGETABLE ACID.

Acid of nitro.

Acid of vitriol.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

MINERAL FIXED ACID.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of nitro.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

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Copper.

Water.

VOLATILE ALKALI.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of nitro.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

ACID QUICK LIME.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

MAGNETIA CALCINED.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of nitro.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

VEGETABLE ACID.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of nitro.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

VEGETABLE ACID.

Acid of vitriol.

Acid of nitro.

Marine acid.

Acid of tartar.

Acid of lemon.

Acid of benzo.

Acid of vitriol.

Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

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Water.

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Sulphur.

Acid of vitriol.

Lead.

Copper.

Mercury.

Antimony.

Water.

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MERCURY.

It is called *ayoyi*, *agay*, as it were *elag*, because of the toughness of its rind, and chaffs because the mutton who live chiefly during the heat of Corea laid on almost nothing.

It is a small tree, thrived on the sides of the willow kind, with tough branches, distended narrow leaves and mossaceous papilif. flowers in bluish spikes on the tips of the branches, followed by a small fruit with four oblong which feels. It grows in marshes and on the edges of rivers in forms but common in a great forest. The seeds are of the size of a pepper-corn, and abound with a greasy pulp of a fawn colour, which is easily obtained by expression.

AGNUS CASTOR. The name of a small called *Abraham's* hilly. See *Melastoma*. The fruit of the hilly *Castor*, whole oil is called the oil of agnus castor.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS. The Scythian Lamb, called also in the Scythian language *baran*, i. e. lamb, or baron, or baron. This sort of plant is said to grow in Tartary, India, &c. and is described as growing in the resemblance of a lamb, but the truth forms are, that when designing persons have taken a plant which seemed to have some faint resemblance to a lamb, they have called the lamb-like appearance by it, and then covered of these vegetable fables with the skin of a young lamb that had been cut off of the ewe for this purpose; thus those who were not aware of the difference of a lamb's skin which is in the fawn like, and from it is yeened, had false notions of an impud on their for natural vegetable, geodesical. The Persian Arabians called Persian lamb, are lambs which are stripped from their limbs in their fawn like, and thus they being much finer, or more delicate, are fitter for the impuduous diet of the rich.

AGNOSPHERA, or Composita. A philosopher of the tenth, it is when they are hole in their pockets.

AGONY. Hechura.

AGONIA, from *agon*, negative, and *gonia*, an affix.

AGONIA, from *agon*, a combat or struggle. Agony, or when there is a struggle between life and death.

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AGRICULTURA, Agricultura. This is not concerned with medicine any further than in common with all sciences, except in the instance of bread being said to be received from the vapours which arise while ground is trod or sowed; particularly the light gravity of soil, though it is to be wished, that in respect of preserving health, more exercise was used this way, thus many diseases would be either prevented, which with present are difficult to be removed. It is observed to those who have professed a more great fondness for labour in his gardens or fields, that those diseases which others are apt to remove, which though neglected of exercise in the house, find themselves cured. On this subject the curious will meet with much satisfaction in the *Agriologia*, of *Harvey*, J. M. D. Forester's Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.

AGRICULTURA, from *agrus*, wild, and *coltus*, an olive. The wild olive.

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The Ethers express the superfluous by adding God thereby, so, the mountains of God, for very high or the highest mountains; it is probable that it relates to the word *Ala*, God's alchemy may be the chemistry of God, or the God called perfection of chemical science.

ALA a wing. In botany it is the hollow of a ball, which the leaf or petiole makes therewith, and whence a new or other plant grows, which is called a wing, or little branches, as when we say the flocks or form of the flock as to many leafy twigs.

It also signifies a petal of papilionaceous flower placed in the middle of the calyx.

It is also used to express the foliaceous membrane which runs the whole length of the stem, whence it is called cuticula, a winged form.

ALA is used to signify the slender membranaceous parts of the seeds, such as it is seen in the fruit of the maple, &c.

ALA NASI, or Pilon NASI, the cavities which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the neck, and which form in lower movable part.

ALA is the upper part of the external ear.

ALABASTRUM is employed to take off the offensive fluid which sometimes is secreted in pores, Diocorides and Actius say, that a decolium of white artichoke in wine with hinging of much cold urine, proves a cure.

ALABANDIUM (Lapae) or Alabandium. A blackish stone intermixed with feldspar. It is polished, and looks as if it was divided by fissures into figures. Actius says, that the powder of this stone makes grey hairs white.

ALABANDI Lead.

ALABANDI Lead. The green herbaceous leaves that encompass flowers; some say it is the bud just peeping out.

ALABASTRUM Alabaster.

ALABANDI An element to called. Myrrour gives a prescription for it, and says that it is the same as that which Mary wrought the feet of Jesus Christ.

ALABANDI Alabaster. A kind of white marble; it is clear by reflection a natural colour, it was formerly used to make vessels, in which to preserve food, ornaments and tombs to bury great persons in. It is often than any of the others. The alabasters are not marbles, but species of the gold pyrites. In the fossil it is called alabaster, and in the rock which is grey and of the pyrites, the gold finds form a genus. See *Edward's* mineralogy.

There is a yellow sort. Plaster of Paris is also a species of it. See *Græci* m. The oriental species is transparent.

ALABANDI Alabaster. Plaster of Paris is also a species of it. See *Græci* m. The oriental species is transparent.

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free. Goldfishes, branzies, and laplans, white and fresh, their work with it.

ALANDIALE. An Arabian name for later apple. **ALANUTUS**, a vein between the chin and upper lip, formerly supposed to cure.

ALA LULI. A male species of ibis. **ALAUQUITA**. A home found in little pointed fragments in the East Indies, used externally to lay bleeding. **ALBE EXTERNUM**, i. e. *Purpurae externae*, a white color, from a white rite from the winglike process of the os pharyngealis.

ALBA VENA. The inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm: this is surrounded with an artery and the median with a nerve; but the outer one, i. e. *Ala vena* long free observed, is a vein.

ALARTAR. Burnt birds.

ALASALET. Salt alumina.

ALAVAN. Litharge of gold.

ALATINI. A name of the canines, which see.

ALATERNODIS, from *alater* and *dis*, *form*, or *loper*. A sort of alater.

It differs from the alaterns, in having three folds joined together in the manner of paper. The alaterns have three folds included with one common covering, and seems to be one leaf only exposed.

ALATERN, a name of the canines.

ALATERNUS. Evergreen priest; also called phylaris, and spins upon Mordicium. It is the leguminis thistle of Linnaeus.

It is a small shrub, whose wood is of a light spongy color, its bark blackish, the leaves are disposed in an alternate order, whence its name. It is chiefly used for dyeing: the bark gives a red, and the wood a bluish color to the dye.

The excellent Theriacal, or Balneum, is another species: it is a canine, and also the pygmy, or canary berry herb. See Harts Hb., and Miller, who enumerate six species.

ALALI. Those who have permanent Kopale are so called. Such are subject to convulsions.

ALATI PROCESSUS, or *Aines*. The wing-like process of the os pharyngealis.

AURAT. Matter of the philosopher's stone is so called.

ALADAR. An Arabic name of the fennel-bone of the left joint of the nose.

ALAGALAI. An Arabic name of the os sacrum.

ALBAMENTUM. The white of an egg.

ALBANUM. Salt of lime.

ALBA. A species of the white tropy, for Littere.

It also signifies the white pebble. *Albare nigra* is lapis Circassicus.

ALCARIDOLA. The bird called a green-bill.

ALBATO. A chemical term, which signifies, to whiten metal, calcify, humify, or melt.

ALBIDA. Whiteness. It is observed four sorts of whiteness, viz. the crystalline, the opaque, the lumpy, and the limpid.

ALBERAS. An Arabic name for the lupinus albus.

ALBESUM. Quail. Avoided in the diet of the sick.

ALBETAT. Gusham.

ALBI. Substantive.

ALBANTIA (corpore). i. e. Will's glands. See Cerebrum.

ALBATIC. i. e. Albano.

ALBITE. Origines.

ALBIMUS. i. e. gypsum.

ALBIN. RBS. The observation for Albin Doxaz, a natural history of insects. London, 1726, etc.

ALBR. Hotch potch, from a white color.

ALBO ROMANO FULV, i. e. magnesia alba.

ALBOR. Uine.

ALORA. A sort of fish, or rather leptocephalus. Parescus says it is a compilation of the murex, periphrase, and leptocephalus. When excited in the face like the leptocephalus, and then turn into mill bottles of the nature of murex, it is the *alora*. It terminates in the mouth and nostrils, it is also fastened in the root of the tongue. Internal medicine, as well as cordone ones, are fed with it.

ALORCA. Mercury.

ALBOT. A crocodile.

ALBOTI. i. e. *Alboti*, a genus.

ALBOTIN, or *Alboti*. Turpentine.

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ALBUM (

Sydenham says that garlic exerts all other applications for occasioning a derivation of humors from the head in fevers of any kind; and he further observes, that the efficacy of garlic thus applied, is more powerful than that of cantharides, and thus without the objection of a diffolution of the juices being endangered, as when the common blistering plaster is applied. The following is the method of making and applying this sort of cataplasm.

Cataplasma of all.
Al. ulian rec. cont. *Al. nica* palls. al. ii. p. rec. acet. acrim. q. l. c. expt. palls. palls. al. ii. p. rec. acet. onch.

Sometimes this cataplasm causes much pain, but this would not happen if it is removed as soon as an inflammation appears, and immediately after another cataplasm of bread and milk is used in the hand they relieve.

The cloves of fresh garlic are bruised, and applied to the wrists (a bit of cotton) and to the bond for the arm to cure the toothache. In the hand they relieve lincoughing; a cure of common cold into a positive, they relieve fluency, humors and if laid on the hands of children, they destroy worms in the intestines.

If garlic is used inwardly, its action manifests itself through the whole habit, the breath, urine, and the matter of perspiration are all colored with it. It cures hunger to eat the leaves of garlic, their milk will be strongly impregnated with its flavor.

In cold pleuritis habita is highly useful by its anesthetic, expectorant, and diuretic effects; in pleuritis albus it gives relief when the patient is oppressed with viscid phlegm. In these instances the oxymel and syrup are excellent forms for administering it. The vinegar and honey coincide with the intention of garlic, as a detergent and disolvent in disorders of the breast.

Oxymel ac. alio.
R. rad. alii. rec. rad. ii. lb. f. co. rad. f. canthar. f. d. al. ii. p. m. b. rec. ii. s. acet. acrim. f. lb.

Four the sugar, boiling hot, with the cantharides and feeds, and cover them immediately; when cold, strain, then diffuse the honey in the strained liquor by means of a water bath. Some prefer this medicine, when prepared with a diffused mineral acid, instead of vinegar, for the vinegar contains a portion of the acid which is lost in which effluvia in asthma, &c. besides, the mineral acid covers the offensiveness of garlic more than vinegar does.

Syrup ac. alio.
R. rad. alii. rec. rad. ii. lb. f. co. rad. f. canthar. f. d. al. ii. p. m. b. rec. ii. s. acet. acrim. f. lb.

Make the decoction in a water bath, then strain, and add a gentle heat, dissolve a proper quantity of sugar in the strained liquor, to make a syrup. This is an excellent remedy for the cough, and may be used when the honey disagrees.

Hoffman says, that if the cloves of fresh garlic are boiled in milk, they are one of the best antispasmodics; but the best way of taking garlic for twelve hours in a day, is to extract a permanent heat less than that of a fever, and then to administer it.

It is in hot bilious constitutions, garlic is improper, for where there is inflammation and acrimony already, it produces flatulency, headach, third, and other inflammatory symptoms: a free use of it from promotes the piles in the bilious disposed thereof.

In drying the root it loses a fifth of its weight, but fresh or dry it equally gives out its virtues to boiling water, vinegar or brandy; and an infusion in the latter is highly useful to relieve or prevent uneasiness in the stomach and bowels from a young cantharides.

Infusio alii. Infusio of garlic.
R. rad. alii. rec. rad. ii. lb. f. co. rad. f. canthar. f. d. al. ii. p. m. b. rec. ii. s. acet. acrim. f. lb.

Garlic should never be boiled; it is various refuted in an oil that easily expresses a hot, acrid, and thus leaves it quite inert. This oil is filled with quaffs, but very acrid; it is yellowish and dry, but the juice may be infused fresh in a paper.

Reddish part of wine digested on dry garlic roots, extracts its virtues more readily, and more perfectly, than either water or vinegar.

ALUM ALPINUM. Spotted ramfons.
ALUM AGNINUM. Spotted ramfons.

ALUM LATICUM. A name of the portulacas; it is perhaps through mistake it is writ by some as a name of the insula rufica.

ALUM LATICUM LILIFLORUM. A species of moly.

ALUM HOLMENSE. The names of different species of moly.

ALUM SIBIRICUM. The names of different species of moly.

ALUM MONTANUM. Spotted ramfons.

ALUM MONTANUM LATI. Species of garlic, under the title.

ALUM MACULATUM. of epithoroid.

ALUM PROBOVINCUM. A sort of warm wine, produced in Novoy and Dauphin.

ALICHOON. A sort of moly, which is called ALICHOON, or pateration by proper means.

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and grapes, but joined with aromatics it operates more strongly; but an infusion, or decoction of it in water, is applied to an external, or to a mild.

The berries under the name of moly, are purgative, they are not in the backbones berries; to disfigure which, observe that the

and the black alder have a black skin, a black juice, berries have a green juice, and commonly four foliage.

ALUM a plant which exhibits the purging gum of the same name, all the species of moly.

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When the resin fettes from the watery decoction of the alder, the impurities are left, and it is to be separated by distilling the resin in spirit of wine, then, after a few days, the resin is left in its definite, the resin is to be returned by evaporation.

The resin of the alder, but very little (cent), that from the Succowine has very little taste, from the Barbados a slight bitter, and from where the resin is to be separated by distilling the resin in spirit of wine, then, after a few days, the resin is left in its definite, the resin is to be returned by evaporation.

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If the strength of the patient is thought sufficient for him to undergo an *amputation*, and his case is such as is thought to require it, the following should be in readiness.

1. A tourniquet.
2. A smooth fillet, an inch broad and half an ell long.
3. The amputating knife.
4. A catlin.
5. A saw.
6. A forceps.
7. Crooked needles armed with waxed thread.
8. Lint and tow, made into compresses ready for use.
9. B. Calomel mixed with starch, and strewn on pledget of lint, is perhaps the best application to the stump of an amputated limb.
10. A plaster.

10. A roller of five ells in length.
11. Pledgits of sponge.
12. Cordials, as wine, &c. to raise the patient's spirits.
13. Attendants appointed to their proper offices.
A general idea of the procedure, will be best obtained by a perusal of the directions given below for the *amputation* of the particular parts; to them, therefore, the reader is referred, and to such authors also as opportunity may favour his attending to.

computation of the Area

In most amputations, the operation should be a finger's breadth, or more, above the lacerated, or otherwise injured part.

Apply the tourniquet so, as that it may press upon the chief artery of the limb to be taken off. When the arm is the part to be amputated (and not the fore arm), it is advised by some, for an assistant to press on the artery as it passes over the first rib.

Then let an assistant draw the skin back, with the operator binds the fillet round where the incision is to be made. This fillet both guards the knife, and keeps the light tight, so that it more easily yields to the knife; or, more exactly to make the circular incision, a slip or two of plaster may be preferred to the fillet for directing the knife; this slip of plaster may be applied double, that is, two thicknesses may be laid, the one upon the other; and if another slip is placed about three-fourths of an inch higher, its effect will greatly assist those of the lower. On the exact cutting the skin, muscles, &c. the speedy cure of the stump very much depends.

Having proceeded thus far, give the patient a cordial and cheer him.

Two affluents bound the limb in a frail line; and fast
Fon must be made quite round through the skin and tied
to the bone. The patient is then placed on a wooden
plaster, then the affluents, who holds the upper part of
the limb, must draw the skin as far back as he can, so
that the bone may be seen. The skin of the upper part
of the limb must be divided at twice, to the bone; and
there are two bones, divided, twice, between them with
the skin. The patient is then placed on a wooden
plaster, so that the bone may be seen. The skin of the
upper part of the limb must be divided at twice, to the
bone; and there are two bones, divided, twice, between
them with the skin. The patient is then placed on a
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bones, divided, twice, between them with the skin.

Where there are two bones, apply the saw in such a manner that both may drop together, to prevent making splinters, and also to avoid the painful jar which the patient feels when this is neglected. While the saw is working, the assistant who holds the lower part of the limb

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should gently depress it, that the saw may have room to pass; and the operator should make his strokes with it as long as possible.

The limb taken off, if the larger arteries are not easily seen, the tourniquet may be slackened, and by the blood spinning out, they will be discovered; then with the curved needles secure them, as directed in wounds of the arteries, when the tænaculum can be used for drawing out the artery, it will always be the best method; and having so done, tie the end of the artery with a narrow flat tape. If an ossified artery is cut through, a cautery, either actual or potential, must be applied. In the fore-arm compression generally suffice for checking the hæmorrhage.

[illegible]

in the 24 vol of the *London Med. Obs. and Inq.* Dr. Keir proposes the use of fume of sulfur for a part of the treatment of the disease, and he gives the following *empiricism*. He observes, that the greatest danger after the operation is from an absorption of the matter from the wound after the inflammation is gone off, particularly if the digestion proceeds not very kindly; and to prevent this, he directs the patient to be laid on his back, and advanced, he directs a thin layer of fine lint to be applied to the fume, and immediately upon that, some thin pieces of fine fume, which have just then been made of the fume of sulfur, to be laid on, and to be fastened to the patient's head. The thinner matter of the discharge from the wound being absorbed by the fumes, the fever, diarrhoea, and other symptoms which are occasions when taken up into the circulation, are prevented; and where from the inflammation, serious of the lungs, is to be feared, they are necessary, he orders antispasmodic diuretics to be administered internally, and it need not be said.

The dressing finished, the best position for the patient is

An affluant should gently and constantly hold his hand over the stump during some hours, not only to guard against an hemorrhage, but also by the gentle pressure to make the dressings adhere more firmly.

The tourniquet may be gradually raised to admit the circulation of the part more freely, and if no danger seems to threaten, it may be removed the next day.

From plethoric habits, as soon as the patient is in bed,

On the third or fourth day, remove the dressings, and proceed as in a common wound. If any part of the ligaments adheres, leave it to digress away with future applications.

The amputation of the arm, and of the fore-arm, are the same, except that in the fore-arm the brachial artery divides into branches, sometimes demands the use of the needle, more than when the operation is in the arm. In general, when the arm is amputated above the elbow, the same procedure will be necessary as is directed for the amputation of the thigh just above the knee.

The Amputation of the Arm at its Joint with the Scapula.
Mr. Morand, the elder, first took off the arm at the shoulder. Mr. Bromfield performed it with success in London. Dr. Home, in his Medical Facts and Experiments, says it is a dangerous operation, though attended with

A M P

with all possible advantages. Here the tourniquet can be applied. But Dr. Hunter observes that, when we consider the situation of the blood-vessels as they pass over the first rib to the arm, it evidently appears, that by turning the shoulder outwards, and making a proper pressure with compresses and bandage, we might absolutely make ourselves masters of the blood in amputating the humerus, its articulation with the scapula, which is the most interesting circumstance in the operation.

The patient's arm being held horizontally, make the arm supinate, and draw the hand down to the level of the shoulder, across the pectoral muscle, and down to the axilla, and, to save as much skin as you can, begin its incision at the axilla, and extend it down the arm, and, in its edge upwards, divide that muscle, and part of the skin, and the superficial vessels, and the nerves, which should immediately be secured by ligatures, at intervals of an inch or two. The incision should be carried upwards beyond the axilla, in order to have a sufficient quantity of skin to be drawn up to a considerable distance below the ligatures, and, when the arm is extended, the skin will be found to be so that part of the bursal ligament which is secured to the humerus, will be drawn up to the level of the axilla. The upper part of the incision, the projection of the acromion, and process of coracoid, will very much impede the drawing up of the skin, and the true situation of the acromion, which having done, divide the skin, and the superficial vessels, and the nerves, and the two or three fingers beneath the axilla, for, if the arm is extended, the skin will be drawn up to the level of the wound, and expose in healing. These parts through, make the arm, at the head of the biceps, supinate, and draw the hand down to the level of the shoulder, and, on the upper part, then on the artery, after which, the incision should be carried down to the axilla, and, in taking care not to divide the artery, &c. above the axilla, the incision should be carried down to the axilla. Apply the remaining skin immediately to the wound, and secure it by ligatures, and the flap, which may be covered by a plaster of the shape of a triangle, and secured by a bandage. The bolster in the arm, to press upon it, secure the

To prevent the amputation of the arm at its joint with the scapula, the following hath been practised in some instances. The head of the humerus, with its adjoining part about four inches in length, is to be taken away. In the instances of this kind, the patient hath enjoyed all under hand motions of the arm.

Computation of the Breast.

The pectoral muscle, when only they are the subjects, is to be cut in the middle of the chest, on a high chisel, hold her horizontally backward, and draw the arm upwards; and the pectoral muscle is more easily expanded, and the ordered part more easily separated from it; then make a circular incision through the teguments, and dissect morbid part out. This done, if strength admit, take away the morbid part, and bandage are generally sufficient to prevent hemorrhage, and the patient may be required to lie on her back, and the arm raised, and the chest kept yet sometimes the branches of the mammary artery may come out between the cartilages of the ribs into the breast, will create some trouble, especially one Jarvis has observed, that from towards the arm-pits, near the edge of the pectoral muscle, which is commonly more troublesome to flitch than the rest. Now proceed as in wounds in general.

If in the course of the cure a fever comes on, with pains about the precordia, and a difficulty of breathing, bleed in the consequence. Be careful by proper nourishment to keep the patient from starving.

Amputation of the Fingers and Toes.
Sometimes a finger or toe that is nearly cut thro' with a sharp instrument, if clapped too again whilst warm, will unite, at least it is better to give such cases trial, than to cut them away at the first. When cut off, their reunion may be more certainly expected than when transferriely.

The fingers and toes are best amputated in their articulations; a straight knife must be used, and the incision in the skin should be made not exactly upon the joint, but
No. 6.

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toe towards extremity of the finger or toe, this motion will be as if may be preserved for the easier healing of it, afterward it will also facilitate the separation of the joint, when the finger is cut from the metacarpal bone, to make two fingers of it, the upper joint is to be preserved, and the lower joints are separated, the joint incisions should be from a little above to a little below the joint on each side, and to deep as to divide the ligaments; and after the procedure is finished, the nail grows over the cartilage, and the finger is healed.

If the cartilage is not preserved, the finger will be, as any accident happening to the part, the flesh is healthy, as, unless freely to the bone, but this is not necessary. The patient is plethoric, let the blood run from the artery, and the patient will be cured, and there after it is never necessary to take up an artery there.

In case of supernumerary fingers or toes, if troublesome cut them off; sometimes there is no bone where they are to be cut off, in this case a knuckle may be used, but if the bone is present, the bone may be used, or the bone of the infant they bring up, or hard.

Amputation of the Hand

Heister thinks it best to amputate the hand, with knife only, at the joint of the wrist; but the usual method is to cut through the bones above the wrist, in which case

AMPUTATION OF THE ARM.

Amputation of the Metacarpal and Metatarsal Bones.

If any one of these bones are carious, it may be advisable to cut away only so much as is disordered; a finger saw is the most proper to divide the bones where. After these operations, the parts heal soon, and part of a hand or foot is better than to lose the whole.

In these cases carry your knife first along the side of the bone that is to be removed, and as close to it as you can at the same time making the wound as smooth as possible. If one of the middle bones is to be removed, we must divide the bone two incisions, one on each side; having done this, divide the integuments, &c. from the bone above & below transversely, then separate the bone from the integuments, &c. through the bone, by the very careful use of the saw. Hold the saw very freely, and make long strokes when using it. If two bones are to be removed, we then proceed as above in general, also remember to divide the integuments, &c. transversely between the two bones is done between the tibia and fibula, or between the radius and ulna in amputations of those parts. As in amputations of the fingers and toes, & in this case, the same

Amputation of the Leg.

If the leg to be amputated, though the injury is convenient, is not at the ankle, a long stump is thought more convenient than a short one. The leg should be cut off four or five fingers breadth below the tubercle of the tibia; if it is cut higher, the aponeurosis of the flexor muscle will be hurt, besides the stump would be too short for an easy support on a wooden leg; and an artery which runs into the thickness of the tibia is distributed to the marrow, would be necessarily wounded.

As the gastrocnemius muscles draw back the fin more strongly than it is drawn elsewhere, it is proper, in order to keep the fin equal after the operation, to cut to the middle of the bone, and to divide the bone to the middle of the wound on the calf of the leg is farther from the middle of the bone than the wound in the fore part is from the middle of the patella.

In amputating the upper limb and the breast, a chair is the proper place to place the patient on, but for the lower limbs, a table about two feet and a half high is to be prepared.

The tourniquet must be placed three or four inches above the patella, and so as to press more particularly on the artery in the ham. The flap of plaster directed to the *anconeus* for guiding the knife, must be placed so that five fingers breadth below the patella; and the operator must stand on the inside of the leg, because the tibia will then be sawed at the same time with the tibia: but on the contrary the saw is laid on the inside of the leg, the tibia will be first divided, and the fibula, being too weak to bear the force of the saw, will be apt to splinter, so not only render the operation tedious, but also the cure more difficult afterwards.

Though the practice of making a short stump bath

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heart, uneasiness in the bowels, &c. Sadness greatly lessens the vita vitæ, whence a disposition to cholical disorders. Anger increases the strength, quickens the pulse and breathing, but throws the whole frame into a tumult, and its consequences are sometimes fatal.

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Calcare pulv. *antimony* in a shallow dish, or on a smooth flat tile placed under a chimney; the *antimony* must be pure, and grossly powdered, then spread evenly about the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and mixed with oil. At first, the fire should be no greater than to raise a fume from the *antimony*, which now and then to be filled, when the fumes begin to descend, increase the heat, taking care not to raise it to high as to melt the *antimony*, or to run the powder into lump, which calc powder is again after some time, make the vessel red hot, and keep it in this state until the matter is reduced to a grey, and in fume any more; then the *antimony* is reduced to a grey, coloured clay, and is full in an uniform powder. With this powder fill two thirds of a crucible which is covered with a tile, and place in a wind furnace; gradually increase the fire, till the earth is in perfect fusion, and continue it until a good glass is formed. See LANTANUM.

This glass is chiefly prepared for making the *antimonial wine*, and the emetic tincture, with.
ANTIMONI (VENETA CRISTATA). The cristated glass of *antimony*
Take of the glass of *antimony* in fine powder one ounce, and of bees wax one dram. Melt the wax in an iron ladle, then add the powder, stir them on a low fire, without Emiss, for the space of half an hour, continually stirring them with a spoon, then take it from the fire, pour it upon a piece of clean white paper, powder it, and keep it for use.
The glass mix in the wax with a flow fire, when the whole is become nearly of the colour of Secord's linch, it may be removed therefrom.
The strength of this medicine is increased. It is milder than the glass, because the wax hath rectified some phlogiston from it.

The ordinary dose to a strong man is ten grains, but some give twenty; but they begin with three or four, and gradually increase the quantity, till the stomach will admit. To a boy of ten years old three or four grains may be given. Weak children may begin with one grain, and more may be added, till it is able to affect them.
Dr. Young of Edinburgh first published this in the Edinburgh Med. Essays, 1754. A refined spirit of turpentine, either with or without a fixer. The first dose sometimes causes vomiting, and almost always purging, though sometimes do so, which a cure is called without any fixer or evacuation following upon the taking of it. If the first or second dose brings the patient so as to fatigue him, wait until the next day before another is given. Cures often follow upon taking one dose, and is very rarely brought to the fixer are required.
Pregnant women may take $\frac{1}{2}$ and infants at the breast may have half a grain three or four times a day.

Let nothing be drunk during three hours after taking it, except a dissolution to vomit regularly, and then give water-gruel.

In diarrhoea bilis, and in colic pains from stiches in the intestines, it is a better medicine than opium. But the usual effect. In uterine hemorrhages it hath been often followed with a successful effect.

See History of Edinburgh says that if this medicine is made with crude *antimony*, it is more force and equally effect. If it is long time, the wax was separated from the metallic part, and it is then to be used.

See Huxham on Antimony in the Diet. of Chem. and Neumann's Chem. Works in the article ANTIMONY. The *antimony* see W. Saunders, M.D.

ANTIMONYUM LANTANA. Some reckon the *antimonial* ore amongst fossils.
ANTIMONYUM. From *ars, arsenic*, and *gallum*, ductile and glassy. The name of an antimony, which Myrica calls, but is improperly.

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ANTIPATHIES. A black fort of coral.
ANTIPATHIA, from *ars, arsenic*, and *pathos*, an affliction. Antipathy is a kind of sympathy; an aversion to particular objects.

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gorilla. A large species of garter, called also *allium* wigam.

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in their effect on the disorders for which they are generally used. They are best adapted for those spasmodic affections which are attended with great mobility of the vessels, and which are cured by the name of spasm.

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the appearance observed on diffusing those to which it had given heat, the brain is most probably its cause. Werper, in his histories of these subjects, observes, that the vessels in their brains were often ruptured, or very turgid; at other times the ventricles of the brain were filled with a watery humor, and the vessels of the meninges were found between the brain and its membrane.

Old men, the indolent, those who indulge in sloth, or drowsiness, and short-sighted people, are the most liable to *apoplexy*.

This disorder should be distinguished in its species, and also from those other maladies to which it bears a resemblance. The *apoplexy apoplectica* must be distinguished from the ferus and the freneticus, and each from one another; and *apoplexy* must be distinguished from a lethargy, an epilepsy, a catalepsy, a palsy, a convulsion, a stupor, a catalepsy, and syncope.

The danger lies to be chiefly proportioned to the difficulty of respiration; if it is wholly easy, and the patient can breathe, there is good hope; but if respiration is very difficult, or intermitted, and while giving the patient to drink, returns immediately by the noise, a recovery is hardly to be expected.

Those who have been attacked with any kind of *apoplexy*, are subject to relapses, each of which are more dangerous than the preceding; to prevent which, due regard should be had to all that can conduce thereto, that it may be avoided. Fevers, hot rooms, violent exertions, particularly in the legs, going to bed late, long sleep, continuing in the cold, especially if the feet are subject to be so, and whatever is supposed to dispose to this disorder must be watched against.

In order to the cure, in case of the *freneticus*, species, immediately uncover the patient's head, raise it up as high as possible, and give him the advantage of fresh air.

If it can conveniently be done, blood, as deliquent, to reduce the vital heat, or even extract some may be taken very immediately, and the same quantity may repeated in an hour or more, according as the pulse will admit.

Some assert an extraction of blood, as being the best temporal artery during the fit. Dr. Cullen observes, that, when an attack of *apoplexy* is immediately threatened, blood-letting is certainly the best way to be depended on, and blood should be taken largely, if it can be done from the jugular vein, or from the artery.

When the *apoplexy apoplectica* appears, the patient is held affected by locked up to the temples, or fibrillations of the lower limbs, and the face is much more than general biliousness. There are many manifest symptoms particularly in the vessels of the head, a firm, or stiff pulse, near the head, may be very useful in obviating the turbulence of the blood.

Lenient cathartics, and a plentiful of common food, in each, should be given as (species) as possible, and repeated every three or four days, until proper means can be administered by the mouth.

Cooling medicines may be given as far as they can be swallowed, but the first best drink but cooling purgatives with rice.

In the *ferus*, *ferus* asserts that a humoral common food, diffused in a pint of water, if poured down the patient's throat, will presently occasion the return of the fit, and nothing to be feared in case of failure.

Blisters may be applied all over the body. Dr. Cullen prefers the application of them to the head.

Keep the patient Bath and calm, and let him be as quiet, and fast as he can.

In the *freneticus* kind, bleeding is rarely to be admitted, but purging with the *castor* (or for each) will be absolutely necessary, as the patient can be made to swallow, and repeat the dose every third day.

Raise his head high, and give him water, and try to pour down the fœtus of common food, above hinted at.

Wrap the feet warm in his hands.

Cathartics may be repeated twice a day, and made as directed in the foregoing *apoplexy*.

Dr. George Fordyce thinks that the compression producing *apoplexy*, seldom or never arises from the ferus part of the blood being extravasated, or, &c. but adds, whether blood or ferus matter, or the same melleous, which must be purified for relief; and besides believing, to relieve the brain, he urges the advantage of purging, which

he says diminishes the circulation from the brain as well as from the intestines. The more active purgatives he recommends, and to repeat them as to as keep up the secretion that way.

Apply blisters to the shoulders, and on the fleshy parts of the arms, and be directed to bleed.

Volatile spirits, with valerian, aromatics, and ferrous medicines, may be directed to bleed.

All stimulants, are most hazardous and most useful, when the fit is not present.

The diet must be light, cordial and nourishing.

In great multitudes may be swallowed whole, or in small quantities, and the quantity of food must be such as to keep the stomach full.

Hot-water-bath may be taken freely.

In the *freneticus*, or other spasmodic kinds of *apoplexy*, an attention to the general habit of body, and the nature of the diet attending, will lead most directly to a cure.

Dr. Hennen recommends trepanning as a powerful assistant in the cure of *apoplexy*, by taking off a degree of pressure from the brain. See his observations on this subject, in the Med. Mus. vol. ii. page 300, &c.

Goutis Arterialis, Lemni Cypri, Arrem, Arren, Philumenis, Galen, Paulus Aeginetis, Aretæ, Boerhaave, Sclæroth's Theory and Practice of Physic, &c.

Placito, an attention to the general habit of body, and the nature of the diet attending, will lead most directly to a cure.

APYPTICIA. The great degree of a hysterical *apoplexy*.

APYPTICIA. A play with balls in the gymnastic exercise.

ADORIA, i. e. Alysia.

ADORIA. A sort of fish-fillet. Purple fishes with prickles.

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APOTHECA, from *apotheca*, to lay aside or reject, whence.

APOTHECARIUS. A preparer of medicines, or an apothecary.

APOTHECARIUS. A maxim, action, or standing rule, of exercise and health.

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AQU

1. **Acids.** Of these none are pure except fixed air, and all mineral waters that are so from this acid. The muriatic acid is the most frequently met with in waters, but it is always combined with the fixed and volatile alkaline salts. The nitrous acid is rarely met with in water; occasionally it is found on the surface of the earth, produced from the fumes of nitre. The vitriolic acid is always combined with phlogiston, earth, alkaline salts, or metals.

2. **Alkalies.** The fixed alkaline salt, is the only alkaline matter found in water; it appears to be dissolved in water, in combination. The vegetable fixed alkali is rarely found, and then only in a very small quantity, produced by accident from purgatives.

3. **Earths.** Calcareous earth, the earth of alum, and magnesia alkali. The calcareous earth is combined with vitriolic acid, and in the pyrites. The aluminous earth is in water called aluminium, but in union with the vitriolic acid. The magnesia is in the ferrous water, and in some waters, and all the waters that contain the fat calcheous matter. Sometimes the acid is in union with the earth as fixed air.

4. **Poiss oil.** The inflammable, foetid oil, are sulphureous, petroleum, Barbadoes tar, British oil, &c. all which are met with on the surface of different waters, as well as in rocks, &c.

5. **Metals.** Of these, copper is found in fumes, iron in others. The reports of arsenic and other metallic bodies being the contents of mineral springs, are without evidence. Both copper and iron are in a state of union with either fixed air, or the vitriolic acid.

6. **Neutral salts.** None are found in mineral waters except the common salt, and Glauber's salt.

7. **Sulphur.** This is never in water, otherwise than in a state of gas. Calcareous earths, and alkaline salts, are the medium to render it miscible with water. See Dr. Priestley's Experiments for impregnating mineral waters with fixed air, and Dr. Brockedon's Experiments on Setzer waters, inserted in the London Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. Dr. Walker's *Traité de eaux sulphurées* Harvort-empire, 1790.

AQUA ALKALINE. Alkaline waters.

The waters of this kind are distinguished by their contents, are more or less charged with the mineral alkaline salt, or with a calcareous earth, which they dissolve in the solution left in the vessels in which they are contained. Of this kind are the waters of Upsalier, Buxton, West, Seaford, and Tisbury, which last is the strongest of them. In England a quart of it may be taken in a day without inconvenience and addition in the pot, vine, white fluids, and other disorders from debility of the liver.

AQUA CATHARTICA EMARE. Bitter purging waters.

The dry matter lies an evaporating the water consists of the fat calcheous matter, and the fixed and volatile earths, of which the magnesia alkali is the principal, and fume induces a small portion of other saline matters. The quantity of fat is in some waters from 3 iii. to 6 i. of fat in a gallon. Of this kind are the waters at North, Stratham, Bath, and Cheltenham. London and Dalwick; but more remarkable for their strength are those following from a pint of which the following proportions of their medicinal matters were left on evaporating them.

From 8 i. of Epsom water there remained forty grains of Adam's fixity; of Cheltenham fixity-four grains of Kilburn fixity-four grains; of Jeddah's well near Kingston seventy-two grains.

The doses of these waters are from 8 i. to 8 ii. to be drunk a little at a time, and continued for several days, taken as alteratives, they may be mixed with milk, whey, wine, &c. and drunk as a cooling drink, not exceeding such a quantity as just keeps the bowels lax.

The active parts of these purging waters being separated at great distances in the water in which they are preserved, their coming into contact with the stomach, gives numbers at once, by the nature of the salts, griping, &c. in prevention, which happens when the active parts of a medicine is comprised in a narrow compass, as in small draughts, as the Dipsa; to be purged without wailing the spirits, or hurting the appetite.

AQU

If they create flatulency, griping, or other uneasiness in the bowels, a little brandy, or any aromatic distilled taken with them, prevents such effects.

AQUA MARIANA. Sea Water.

It contains, besides the common saliniferous salt, a portion of the bitter purging salt, which remains diffused after the common salt is crystallized, and the bitter purging salt hath been separated, there remains a portion of a transparent filious liquor which refines to earth called magnesia alkali in the marine salt.

The quantity of the different salts is not about one-fifth to one sixteenth of the weight of the water, and in the sea water is left; the greatest quantity is in the sea under the line.

In the English Channel a pint of water yields about an ounce of salt.

These waters have been used with good success, in many cases, and are reported to be a relief to the rheumatism, as *Sea Water* observes, that in the inflammatory fluxes of the testicles, when they tend to suppurate, it is better omitted, until the inflammation abates, or the pus is discharged.

The dose is from 8 ii. to 8 i. to be drunk every morning for some months. It gently purges, promotes the secretion in general, warms and strengthens. In many cases, bathing in salt water affords the internal use of it as a general corroborant, and as a topical diffusive and antiseptic.

On the first use of this water it creates thirst, but this effect wears off, but thirsting from after taking the intended dose, frequently palliates this complaint. In inflammatory cases it should be refrained from, because it excites heat.

Though the efficacy of this water hath been extolled against glandular swellings, its advantages have been occasionally manifested where the bones have been carious and the destruction of worms.

AQUA CHALIBE. Chalybeate or fixed water.

They discover their irony contents by striking a purple or black cloud on the addition of powdered galli which the quantity of acid in the water is considerable. These affluents give no notice of their heat but a tincture made with Prussian blue by digesting it in volatile alkali for fifteen, successively interchanging the water with the tincture on mixing it with any water in which the iron is a part, or the whole of the water is dissolved.

These waters differ extremely in their contents; it fume the reparable virtue of iron, as in the Harrogate waters in which they are a mixture of the fixed and volatile alkaline salt with the vitriol of iron, a meagre again contains much more.

The spontaneous generation of the iron, which happens in many of these waters, is owing to the loss of the fixed air. It is this air that is the solvent of the iron in them, and also that causes the sparkling and effervescence which is in them whilst fresh. See *Acidum*.

At all times it is the same with that of iron itself; in a case where the one is soluble, the other may be almost insoluble. See *PARADOX*.

From one to three pints may be drank in a day, the same precautions being observed as when the artificial preparation of iron are taken.

The most proper method for drinking them are the warmest months, and when the weather is clear and dry. During the cold air, it is this air that is the solvent of the iron in them, and also that causes the sparkling and effervescence which is in them whilst fresh. See *Acidum*.

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ters, in others, as in the hot springs of Topolze, there is no more, and several times the kind of fluid of sulphur is found in more of it than is in the vapour which arises from the fumes of sulphur during its precipitation with the acids, as above observed, and the hot water from the same in others, where the sulphur predominates, they are hotter, more nauseous, and purgative.

AQUA CHALIBE. Chalybeate, and Bath. The first abound chiefly with sulphur, which makes it heat more, and purgative quality of the water, but the second people can bear it. The second is a mixture of nature, and its great use is in purging much of the sulphur, and in giving it a more palatable and agreeable taste.

In England, the best waters of this kind are those at Bath and Devon. There are several others besides, whose efficacy are to be being useful, though somewhat short of the qualities found in these last named. The Harrogate and Llandudno *Juphar-water* stand high in the Harrogate list of merit.

Their excellency is in their usefulness to weak the stomach, that is injured by fever attacks from this heat, Blandness, in relieving pains in the limbs, in restoring the paralytic, and those who labour under various disorders, they are also used to bathe in and where a total immobility of the limbs is the case, they are used in the manner of the *Hydrotherapy*.

In general, however the vital heat is defective, they are found to be for-better, they should not be admitted of any case attended with hemorrhages, though in other respects they may be required.

Dr. James Keil observes, that the best way of using mineral waters is otherwise, it is to take frequent small quantities, and not to be used, that they should be continued a month or two to be made any considerable advantage.

If they render the stomach uneasy, omit them, until they are better; if they are not, they are the specific means of cure. If they create a downy, put it off by the use of the water, and the use of the water.

AQUA CRETACE. or Calc. chalk, or Lime Waters. These are either natural or artificial. The best natural spring of this kind is in England is that at Bath; and the properest chalk-water is that of Frome, April to September.

Their use is of to cleanse the urinary passages when all other means this efficacy is reported, and the specific means of cure. If they create a downy, put it off by the use of the water, and the use of the water.

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It is sufficiently impregnate the water at the first distillation, however imperfect for this operation; other methods are to be used to obtain their virtues. See *DISTILLATION*.

DISTILLED waters are extensively made with the acids, alkalies, &c. for medicinal uses. See *CHALIBE*, *SACCHARUM*, *CARNES* (See *DRUGS*), and *ACETUS*.

When simple waters are used alone, or as the principal medicine, they are agreeable enough, but when used with acids, or as vehicles for other more powerful remedies, spring waters is to be used with caution.

AQUA STILLATA. *SPRITUSQUE.* Spirituous distilled waters.

All the virtues of distilled waters are owing to the essential oil they take up. Spirit of wine differs from water in this, it keeps all the salts that it has with it perfectly dissolved in a simple fluid; but yet as it is a simple fluid, it is about one-fifth less of heat than water does, it is an improper vehicle for foliaceous that require the heat of boiling water. Thus in distilling cinnamon with a good spirit, the spirit rises with a very little flavor of the cinnamon, but when the water follows it brings with it the oil of this fruit.

DISTILLED foliaceous waters are of the proof spirit strength, and formerly were called compound waters, in contradistinction to those that could only of simple or uncombined water. The most agreeable foliaceous waters are made by using a pure rectified spirit of wine, covered with a proper quantity of pure water.

When the distilled spirit is as strong as rectified spirit of wine, it is called distilled spirit. See *CARNES* (See *DRUGS*).

AQUAEDUCTUS. A name of the sea Euthanasia. **AQUAEDUCTUS FALLOPII.** i. e. Tuba Fallopi.

AQUA ALKALINE. Alkaline waters. **AQUA ALKALINE.** That part of the belly from the navel to the stomach it is used to expel the flatulency, or the intestines.

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AQUILA.

A C F

A S P

Though confined to the throat, it affords very little nourishment, the young bird only gets a description of the roots is directed, a kitchen of them is preferred by some.

ANTRACINUS. See *Cyma*.

ASPARINE. See *Asparine*.

ASPIRIA. The name of a cathartic medicine for the puerula malitia, consisting of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.

ASPER. A small river found in the Rhos. It is so named from the roughness of its scales and jaws. It is good food.

The oil of *asper* is commonly required for as a means of catching fish with eels and eels. It is so called, as the oil of *asper* which is meant, for there is a fable, that the bird is called, as it falls, drops something on the surface of the water, by which it is altered, hence the oil of the bird is supposed to have the same effect; but as there is no such fish, the oil of *asper*, or any other fish, is sold for it.

ASPERA. A species of polysiphon.

ASPERA. So called from the inequality made by the cartilages of it.

ASPERA ARTERIA. The wind-pipes, called also trachea arteria. It passes down from behind the tongue into the lungs, is fringed before the epiglottis, and is surrounded, laterally and before, by the thyroid gland. It enters the cavity of the thorax behind the upper part of the sternum, where it is fringed by the large vessels which run up to the head. At about the fourth vertebra of the back it divides into two branches, that which goes to the right lung is divided into three branches, the other which goes into the left is divided into two; these branches are called bronchiae, and at their extremities are expanded into dilating vessels, after having lost their cartilaginous nature, and are called vesiculae Mucilagineae. It is cartilaginous forward, and membranous backward. See *Law 75*.

When any small substance falls into the trachea, it occasions much uneasiness until it is brought up. To assist its discharge, Aetius commands flammations; some command expectorants and emetics, which may also be safely used, but to excite a cough, as some advise, is too hazardous.

ASPERATA. See *Asperum*.

ASPERUM SPECILLUM. The ruff-like probe, the time as *depharyngator*.

ASPERILLA. i. e. *Asperilla*.

ASPERIGINES. The same as *asperilla*.

ASPERIGULA. i. e. *Asperigula*.

ASPERIPOLIS. of *asper*, rough, and *polis*, a town. An epithet for each place, though less frequent, having their laws placed alternately, or without any certain order on their falks. They have monarchical forms, or are divided into five, after each flower there commonly follow four leaves.

ASPERITAS. Roughness, asperity, sharpness.

ASPERSSO. To irritate. Medicines administered this way were called by the Greeks *asperissima*, and by the Latins *asperata*.

ASPERUGO. See *Asperula*.

ASPERULA. called also *asperilla*, hepatica, filicaria, filaria, mastivaria Germanica, rubra montana montana, spina, woodrose, and woodroof. *Asperula odorata*, Linne.

It is a low umbelliferous plant, grown wild in woods and copes, it flowers in the month of September, and the seeds which it produces are very small, and are very much improved by moderate drying; the stalk is a little sower. It imparts its fragrance to vinegar, liquors, and is recommended as a cordial and deobstruent.

ASPERULA. Squinancy went.

ASPERUS. Rough, or rather applied to bodies, with uneven surfaces. Galen observes that every rough body is uneven, but every smooth body is not rough; and that roughness is occasioned by too great dryness, or from acrimony.

ASPIALATHUS. A species of labrum, called *aspiro*.

ASPIATHUS. A kind of trefoil. Also a name of the last vertebra of the loins.

ASPIATHUS. It is a species of bitumen.

ASPIATHUS. i. e. Bitumen.

A S P

ASPIATHUS. Sparrow-grass.

ASPIATHUS. The mountain maple.

ASPIATHUS. The aliphed.

ASPIATHUS. A kind of first species, those of which are but a half-kind in the others are the

ASPIATHUS ALBUS. White aliphed.

ASPIATHUS LUTUS. also called *hulla regis*, Bernharti setulium, ascheseum, aschilium, erianthemum, king's beard, and yellow aliphed.

The *aspiathus* roots resemble an acorn, are acid, harsh, dry, and sweet. The leaves are like those of a herb, the stalk is smooth, rising on its top a flower called *aspiathus*, which is

These plants are natives of Italy, France, and other warm parts of Europe. The fresh roots are commended in the cure of a cataplasma, to be applied to leprosy.

ASPIATHUS FOLIS FISTULOSIS. A species of *aspiathus*, from a *spira*, and *spira*, a pulse, from *spira*, to leap or beat like an artery. A privation of the pulse. Though this cannot be absolutely the case, yet a person lives, or to our perception it may. It is by a long failure of vital and animal power, as from drowning, asphyxiation, &c. Moll influences of *aspiathus* are varieties of asphyxiation; the rest are influences of sympathy, for the most part, if not all. See *LAVANTINA* and *ASPIATHUS*.

ASPIATHUS CARBONE. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS CONGELATORUM. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS FLATULENTIA. When this complaint can be distinguished by its external symptoms, Dr. Cullen ranks it in the genus *asphyxiation*.

ASPIATHUS TORCICORIUM. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS FUMIS. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS IMMERSORUM. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS MENTHIDE. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS MUNDUS. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS PATERMATI. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS SIDERATORUM. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS SINALIS. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS SUSPENSORUM. i. e. *Aspiathus venenosa*.

ASPIATHUS. Head neck tender. See *LAVANTINA* and *ASPIATHUS*.

ASPIATHUS. A diminutive of *aspiathus*, a factor. A name of the *aspiathus* of Dioscorides, because it had found remedy in the use of *aspiathus*.

ASPIATHUS. A kind of *aspiathus*, by metaphor it was applied to the splinter mulberry species of the anus, as it is informed by Cullen *aspiathus*.

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A S T

ASTAC. i. e. *Cum ammoniacum*.

ASTAC. i. e. *Alis*.

ASTAC. A nutmeg.

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A S T

ASTERIA. called also *gerania* folia, halimifolia, and flar gem, which last name it receives from its sparkling like a star. It is generally said to be a species of *spina*; it is sometimes called *spina*, and is sometimes called *spina*. It is a name also of the *spina*.

ASTERIA. i. e. *Albis*.

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was given to this disease because that in it the patients seem to imitate sheep in lifting their legs when they walk. He says this *palfy* is a kind of trembling, in which there is a deprivation of the motion and sensation of the hands and feet, and sometimes of the body. The cause is generally from exposing themselves to the cold vapours of the night too soon after exercise.

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er size days, then begin with them again, and take at many meals, after the fixed manner; and also at bed-time, every night, during the fixed course of the powder, each of the following pills are to be taken.

R. P. mercurial. *Pist. Lond. Sig. f. pilul. No. 40.* *quales.*

Their medicines do not require any confinement, except they are taken in fewer weeks; and then, it may be only to the loads or need the diet most regulated. It may be sufficient that the medicines are to be taken a temperate fasten, or rather warm weather, and the patient lives exactly in the winter, taking from nine cups, catching cold, during the second course of the medicines. The patient, if a female, should avoid fondling, especially at the washing, and, or rather work as it does with cold water. As to diet, when no alteration had been made in it, the female has been told that when the regulations were regarded, in this dishonour may be occasionally done. If she still continue to purge, after taking these a few days, it will be better to leave out the cast, in the preparation of the pills, and substitute its weight of laqueous powder, that the mercury may remain in the same proportion. In general it will be proper for the patient to be purged twice or thrice with mucus and tallow, or any gentle cathartic, before the powders are begun with. The medicines are here proportioned for an adult of a good constitution; therefore, if the patient is younger, or of a weakly habit, the doses must be managed accordingly. As to external applications, they may be hurtful, but do not appear likely to be useful.

To conclude, it may be proper to observe, that the patient must not expect to find benefit in a little time; perhaps it will be long after the medicines are all taken, as the time they are in taking, before much difference will be perceived in the turner of the neck. It is necessary that the medicines be begun with at a proper time, especially the second course, a few days should always be suffered with on that account.

Among the earlier writers, Aesculapius is the first who gives any account of this disorder. See it translated into French by Hall, of the French Academy, and into Latin, *Brucinae*. See also, *Salmi's Surgery*, vol. 3, p. 104. *Willis's Cases and Remarks in Surgery*, in the appendix. But the best of the medicines has hitherto been in an account of the Method of Cure of the *Brucinae*, by Thomas Sydenham, 3. *Growth of the Mind*, vol. 1, p. 104. *Growth of an asquous Brucinae*.

BRUCHOTOMIA. Bruchotomia, from *Bruchos*, the voice, and *tomia*, a division. It is a division of the voice between the rings of the wind-pipe. See *THURBERG* on the voice.

BRUCHOS. A suppression of the voice from a catarrh. Also a catarrh, when it principally affects the fauces.

BRUCHUS. According to Galen it is the aspera arteria from the larynx of the pharynx; but Bruchos or Bruchus, as now understood, are the ramifications of the aspera arteria.

BRONTE. Thunder.

BRONCHUS. Thunder-sound. See *BRONCHITIS*.

BRUCHUS. A sort of caterpillar called May-worm.

BRUMA. Winter. But particularly when the days are shorter.

BRUMASAR. A spiritual term for liver or the moon.

BRUNELLA. Common figwort; called also *prunella*, *coelestis* minor, and *symplicium* minor. It is the *prunella vulgaris*, Linn. It is a plant with square leaves, cut leaves that are set in pairs; the flowers are purple-colored, grow with in purple glands, and flower in June and July. Its use, in fleming, is bitter, and leaves and buds are made into decoctions, and in decoction with wine, remove apoplexical affections in the mouth, &c. Miller's Diet. OE.

BRUNELLI GLANDULE. They are lodged under the villosus coat of the intestine, closely adjoining to the mucous. They are more numerous in the small intestine, and smaller than in the large ones. They are also called *Feyer's glands*.

BRUNSELSIA. A plant thus named from Dr. Brunsefels. It is common in Barbadoes and Jamaica; but not in this country.

BRUNUS. 1. c. *Erpylepis*.

BRUSATHUR. A tree that grows in China.

BRUSCANILLA. *Lupinus*, Index ad Raii Hist.

BRUSCUS. 1. c. *Rakus*.

BRUTIA. A species of the edible linseed which is manifested by the brutes, as in the flesh teaching the use of oil in children.

BRUTIA. A plant which the most refined kind of flesh, therefore used to make the olean pigment. The *Brutia* was made from the lady, i. e. mountain-plant, the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced. The Brute was a people of Calabria, even against Italy.

BRUTIA. A name of the lady, i. e. mountain-plant, the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced. The Brute was a people of Calabria, even against Italy.

BRUTINO. Turpentine.

BRUTINO. A name of an ointment used by the Greeks.

BRUTIA. 1. c. *Parvis Bruta*.

BRUXANELLE. A tall tree in Malabar: its bark is called. *Rail Hist.*

BRYSUM. A popular kind of noise, such as is made by the grating of the teeth, or their gnashing, &c.

BRYSUM. or *Byrum*. A gentle kind of noise, which is made by the polymeric, by its smooth edges, and from the lypium, principally with respect to the organs of the pelvis, which proceed from the tops of the orbits and branches, or from the radicles and annual thorns, which the former years were the tops of the filia, and have not their lesser part incised in a *Quinquaginta* heads, like those of the lypium, and see trailing and creeping.

The clypeus is placed sometimes prostrate, sometimes upright, sometimes in the head, and the face of the filia usually part together, sometimes with a crenel, and sometimes with an indented margin. It grows to the banks of rivers, and flimsy walls in the sea.

BRYS THALLISMUS. Sea-moss, or sea-weed.

Byrus is called *pyramidus* by some, and is found on rocks, oaks, &c. It is algaric.

BRYS. A name of *Isacus*.

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The immediate cause of animal heat, is the effluvia of the blood, circulating and retaining the fire which is diffused through the entire system.

The nerves are the conductors of the fire attracted from the heart, through the system of the vessels, to the organs in the animal economy, and so forth, that depend on our will require.

Very little is the human body is filled, and covered with the cellular membrane, which is formed of the continuation of the nerves and vessels. That

the nerves convey, animal heat is excited and preserved. All our fluids are viscous and conductors of fire.

Concomitant with the effects of red blood, in the vessels or diffused through the system. The color of red blood is attended with the rights, fire, and its consequences. The defect of red blood is attended with the loss of fire, and its consequences. Life, health, disease, and death, depend on the fire received by our blood from the sun, and our first regard in our curative considerations should be thereon.

The common heat of the human body, in health, is about ninety-eight degrees of Faren. therm., but some constitutions are healthy at fifty below; and this heat continues the same, whether the atmosphere, or other surrounding bodies, exceed, or fall below ninety-eight, unless when a disease is produced, whereby the consequence of which is an increase or diminution of the heat of the body. The body reflects different degrees of heat or cold, according to the habit it hath acquired. There is intension of its bearing twenty degrees below 0 of Faren therm. with moderate clothing; and 144 above, without alteration.

The heat of the body rarely exceeds lower than 95, or rises to more than 102 of Faren therm. Dr. Mead's Doctrine of Inflammation, p. 21. Dr. Denham's Inquiry and his Remarks on Volcanic Diseases in Natural History. Dr. Shesbree's Theory and Practice of Physic. Dr. Haller's Physiology, the Lecture on Molecular Motion. Dr. Keilman's Dissertation on the Brain and Nerves. Dr. Crawford and Dr. Elliot on Animal Heat.

CALISTA, or **Caliste**. The young genus in the pig-nut-tree.

CALICO. A growing detraction of the eye, or dimness of sight from a manifest cause, as in cases of the catarrh, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus in the class leucæ, and order dyshemias. He defines it to be a fire diminished, or dyshemias. He defines it to be a barrier between the object and the retina, in the eye itself, or in the eye. He also enumerates five species, viz. 1. *Calico* from a cold, 2. *Calico* from a heat, 3. *Calico* from a humor, 4. *Calico* from a humor, 5. *Calico* from a humor. He also enumerates five species, viz. 1. *Calico* from a cold, 2. *Calico* from a heat, 3. *Calico* from a humor, 4. *Calico* from a humor, 5. *Calico* from a humor.

CALICO. An ulcer in the eye. See **CRUENTA**.

CALICHA. The Malabar cinnamon, or cassia lignea tree.

CALIN. It is a kind of metal that is met with in China, Cathay, Japan, &c. It is a metal, it resembles lead and iron; finer than the first, and inferior to the latter. It is used in the East India, covering the roofs of houses with it. They make it in China vessels of calin, as coffee-pots, tea-bases, &c.

CALIS, for **CALICE**, **PERANTHERIA**.

CALIFORNIA. The girls of a cock, which Galen says is a fine bird, and is very rare.

CALLAE. A drinkey tree resembling a cherry-tree. The flowers appear before the leaves, they are yellow, of a fine smell, and from them an excellent water is drawn. See **Præpar. Africanum Remz**, lib. III. cap. 20.

CALLARIAS. A kind of fish, which Albinus takes for the whiting. Others differ from him, but they do not describe it.

CALLICAMONON. Baren copper.

CALLENA. A kind of salt petre.

CALIA. A stone in Dioscorides for the antient, **CALIDEPHARON**, from *callosus*, hardy, and *phar*, or *callosus*. Medicines appropriated to the eye.

CALICREAS, lib. I. Panacea.

CALICUS. The calyx of a flower, or the cup of a calyx.

CALIGIONUM, from *callosus*, heavy, and *gion*, of clay, or clay.

CALIMONIA. The Galinæ name in Marston, has Empirica for the herb-cold.

CALIMONIA, from *callosus*, heavy, and *gion*, of clay, or clay.

CALIPHYLLUM, from *callosus*, heavy, and *phyllum*, of leaf, or leaf.

CALIPHYLLUM, from *callosus*, heavy, and *phyllum*, of leaf, or leaf.

CALISTOS, from *callosus*, heavy, and *stos*, of stone, or stone.

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CALICACOT, See **YATACET**.

CALITHA, or **Calitha**. Maryland.

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underneath; it diffuses odors and vegetable resin, and produces many effects similar to those of the fixed alkaline salt.

The London College directs the following water, which has it what they receive from quick-line:

Acetæ Simplex. Simply Lime-Water.

Take quicklime one pound, of water, one gallon and a half; pour the water on gradually, and after the ebullition is over, let the lime settle, and the liquor be filtered through paper.

The quantity of lime dissolved in water, is much greater than is generally supposed.

Dr. Allen says, that a quantity of lime dissolved in water, is much greater than is generally supposed.

The above method of making lime-water, limits the quantity of water to make for the lime requires several hundred times its weight of water to dissolve it.

Acetæ Simplex. Simply Lime-Water.

Take of liquor, one ounce, of fatless bark, half an ounce, of simple lime-water, three quarts.

Infuse two days without heat, then strain off the liquor.

Acetæ Magi Comples. The more compound Lime-Water.

Take of the sulphate of lime, half a pound; of liquor, one ounce; of camomile-seed, three drams; of simple lime-water three quarts.

Infuse without heat, and strain off the liquor for use.

The simple lime-water is a solution of the quick-line filtered through paper, and receives no improvement from the ingredients added in the compound forms, for they precipitate much of the lime which the water dissolves.

When the simple lime-water, is taste, it loses its virtues too. It has a strong hyptic taste, which is followed by a sweetish one, and the taste of lime flowers to a green; it precipitates metallic bodies that are dissolved in acids; it tinges dirty a coppery color; it turns red to a dark color; and by those properties its strength may be estimated.

In the specific gravity of water is increased by the lime more than the weight of the calcareous matter taken on the scale; and the weight of the calcareous matter is increased by the lime.

If lime-water is close kept, it may be preferred many months later in the use of the calcareous matter dissolved from the water, and concretes on the surface of the vessels.

Lime-water dissolves thick phlegm, or mucus matter, and the exud of milk.

The lime-water is best for ingluviating fluids, but that which is made of the shells of cockles or oysters is to be preferred, when it is used in medicine.

The solvent caloric of lime-water, is a good medicine for the relief of caloric, and is a good medicine for the relief of caloric.

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CAPILLARIS VERNICULI. Those small worms in infants which come call *caruncles*, *carunculae*, and *dermatoculi*. See **CAVACULI**.

CAPILLARIS. Any thing that resembles hairs, whether small veins in our bodies, or the delicate parts of plants, &c. Ray calls those vegetables *capillares* which have no main stalks, but whose foot is on the bark of their leaves, for they grow close to the ground, as the hair grows in the head.

CAPILLARY FANTASY. A capillary fantasy of the cranium. See **TRICHOMI**.

CAPILLITUM, i. e. Capillamentum. It is also said for *intestine*.

CAPILLORUM DEFLUENTIUM, i. e. Alergia.

CAPILLUS. The hair. *Capillus* is properly the hair of the head, but is also used for hair in general. The hairs are hollow and furnished with villi, or are known at certain distances, like horse fetters of hairs, and find our branches at its joints. The disorder called *Piles* proceeds from them to be called. As to the branching of the hair, it is visible enough at the extremities with a microscope, and it is apt to split if worn long and kept dry. Each of these hairs hath a bulbous root, of an oval shape, which is lodged in the skin. As long as any moisture remains about the neck of the hair, it continues to grow, though the body be dead and mouldered to dust. Drake's *Acrid*.

Dr. Charney, in his English Malady, observes that as the hair is for strength, so is the general hair.

The principal disorders in the hair, see in the article **ALOPECIA**.

CAPILLUS CANDENSIS, i. e. Attitudinis Candens.

CAPILLUS VENERIS, i. e. Adonitus.

CAPITULEM. A capitulum. It is a barbarous word, but English men use it to signify that conical hervelets or dissections in the head which the Greeks call *carunculae*.

CAPISTRATO, i. e. Phimo.

CAPITUM. A head, or rather a horse's head. It is used in the name of some chimerical monsters about the head. In Voyn's System of Knowledge, it is the name of a planet, which is

CAPITURUM AURI. The middle of gold, or rather the following of gold, is a name given to the hair, because of its use in following this metal.

CAPITRE. A single-legged rooster used for supporting the upper leg when fractured or lacerated; it is placed under the shin and over the head.

CAPITA. Heads in plants, having close together the tops of the seeds, which by their globose figure represent a head, as the heads of poppies, &c. or they are the fruit as bulbs.

CAPITALLA, i. e. Capthalis.

CAPITALLA REPTILIA. The hump-like call of the *Caprellina*, which see.

CAPITATA FLANTIA. Are plants whose leaves with their down, being included within a squamous case, are conglobed into a roundish figure resembling a head. Bauh. Hist.

CAPITATA. The head or feet villi, frequently applied to muscles, &c. and is a *capitulum*.

CAPITATA. A head, or rather a horse's head. It is used in the name of some chimerical monsters about the head. In Voyn's System of Knowledge, it is the name of a planet, which is

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plant. In chemistry it is an alembic. See **CAPELLA** in anatomy. It is a familiar proci or prociatum.

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root, whence such plants are called *capillares*. See **CAPILLARY**.

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C A F

several methods of performing this operation but the best is to stretch the prepice over the gland, and make it large enough to turn a razor cut of all that extends further. In warm countries this operation forms to be convenient in practice, for the glandular excretion being brought out by the prepice, corrupts and becomes acid, corrodes the gland, inflames both the prepice, and thus sometimes ruins health as well as means may require it.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALPILUS. It rises from the firmus pons of the fibrous root, behind the frenum cili, which transmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, from the Eustachian tube, out for from the orbit, and then runs down along the perigee, interstices, pulls over the hook of the internal plate of the perigee, pushed by a round tendon, which does forward into a pulsed membrane. It is inserted into the retinaculum pons, and the posterior edge of the ciliary, and extends as far as the future which joins the two bones. Generally from its posterior fibres join with the conchiformis pons, and palmar pharyngeus. In its use is to stretch the tendon, to draw it downwards, and so a file towards the lower. It has little effect upon the veins, being chiefly connected to its offshoot part. Innes.

CIRCUMCUNCTIO. Circumgratation. A turning of the limb round about in its socket.

CIRCUMCUNCTIO. In general, is any medicine applied by way of incision, or in a fluid in a particular manner it is appropriated to ophthalmic medicines, with which the globe is moistened.

CIRCUMCUNCTIO. A name of the tunica conjunctiva. De Lem calls the periorbital turn.

CIRCUMCUNCTIO. Circumcunctation. In medicine they are whatever are not essentially necessary connected with the principal indication. Of this kind, in what are commonly called res naturales, are the condition of the patient and the part affected; the strength, age, sex, culture, and way of life. In the preternatural, are the times of diseases, purities, number and symptoms. In the non-natural, are their art and fault. These regulate the conduct of a physician.

CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX. The fourfold circle. It is a kind of sundial, called also pilularis liques. See Galen de Falcis.

CIRRI. The little fibres on the roots of plants are thus called. Also the fine with corn, which live. In Italy they feignly the little hairs of the pelypus fish.

CIRSIUM. A kind of thistle, of which Boerhaave enumerates nine species. Their leaves are covered with short, soft spines.

CIRSIUM ARVENSE. Common way-bore. **CIRSIOLE.** From *cirre*, a curvy, and *olea*, a jar. It is also called *varicose*, *cicorella*, *ramia varicosa*, and *herba varicosa*.

This disorder consists of a various form of the *hemorrhoides*. Any large swelling in the hæmorrhoides, or a large tumor of the veins, or a large tumour of the femoral breaking the vessels, or impeding the return of the blood, may excite the veins of the femora, or the spermatic veins, to be dilated with blood, in which case they are also large and varicose with large and unequal knots, and the testicles hang lower than in the natural state. The method of disorder depends on a relaxed state of the veins themselves.

Sometimes young men of a delicate turn, abounding with seminal matter, are subject to this disorder, mostly in the femora. However, when neither pain nor other troublesome symptoms attend, no remedy is to be had to the cure, except by the application of the cautery. It is as this disorder is symptomatic, to remove the circumstances on which it may be its cure. It sometimes depends on the prevalence of an hereditary taint upon the spermatic process, or on an action in the hæmorrhoides, which, will probably answer the purpose. If tumors of a fuliginous kind are the cause, and they are to be removed, the hemorrhoids must be removed. However, when the veins have been long distended, so that their coats are become very thick, and they may be made lengthways into them, after which dressing as in a common wound, a cicatrix will be formed, and the return of the complaint prevented. Before incision they are made in the

veins, it will be proper to try a sanguiferous bandage, and bleed, the application of a solution of silver. Before opening the liver it is necessary to bleed the patient, and to give him a laxative. He will be proper to try evacuation, lying in an oblique position, and to give him a laxative. It is necessary to facilitate the incision and its contents these are removed by a better solution, and through the incision, the vessels are to be tied. See *Incision*. Surgery, and *Wells* Solution of Surgery, vol. 1.

CIRSIOIDES. A name of the *varicosa*. See *Varicosa*. The upper part of the brain. He also applies the name to the two sides of the brain.

CIRSUS, nigra. A species. See *MALEA*. **CIRSIUM.** A depraved epithet. See *MALEA*. **CIRSIUM.** A depraved epithet. See *MALEA*.

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COA

Oil made of the seeds of *cnicus*. The virtues are the same as of the oil of *cnicus* only weaker.

CNICION. A name for the trifolium.

CNICUS. A name for the *CARTHAGINUS*, which feeds Modest beans which are common from the spirit of *nicus*. And they give the following as the characters of the *cnicus*, viz. the heads are surrounded with a crown, bearing of a copulation of a multitude of leaves. Roots have peaks of small spines, among which are the carulea herbaceous. The Tangier plant like distill dill, the *cnicus* *hippocistis* spheroid frigidities, flinking spines three distill dill, cardus pinnis, or true chamomile, or changeable dill with a little, the pine thistle. The people in Apulia gave the grain of this cardus pinnis, and name it *cara cardus*. Basil Hist.

The *cnicus*, used as a purge by Hippocrates, is supposed to be the *carthamus*.

CNICUS. See *ATTRACTIVUS*.

CNICUS ALBIS MACULIS NOTATIS. Small Spanish milk thistle.

CNICUS SYLVESTRIS. i. e. *Carduus benedictus*.

CNIDE. A name in Dioscorides for the nettle.

CNIDELÆON. Oil made of the grass *cnicus*.

CNIDIA COCCUS. See *THYMUS*.

CNIDIA GRANA. Cefian berries. Some say they are the fruit of the rhymel (which feed) others of the mezerion, others of the cocoon. Ray says, the berries of the *thyridia* are not the grass *cnicus*, but the foetus contained in the berry.

CNIDIOSA. An itching and stimulating fungus, which is excited by the *cnicus*, or nettle. *Cefian* renders it purgative.

CNIFES. Small worms that infect vines.

CNIPOTES. Itching. Some take it to signify a dry scabulous.

CNISINOS. i. e. *Cefianus*.

CNISINORUMIA. from *cnicus*, a widow's veil, and *cnicus*, an *oculus*. A widow's cecum.

CNOMIA. from *cnicus* in *grana*. In Hippocrates signifies a razor, puncture or villation, and also the time as *cocoon*.

COA. A plant so named by Father Plumier, in honour of Hippocrates. It is an ever-green of the frigidum kind, with a globular bell shaped flower, confining of one leaf. It is found in America, particularly about Camperley. The seeds have been brought to England, and plants raised from them; but they are not remarkable for medicinal virtue. Miller's Ed.

COACHURA INDORUM. i. e. *Indicum*.

COACUS. An epithet of a trinité of Hippocrates, called *Coccus Pteronotus*, from *Coccus*, his birth-place.

COAGULANTIA. A general French thing as coagulate fluids; but in medicine it signifies more particularly flesh remedies on purgative, or the blood is the juice flowing from it.

COAGULATIO. Coagulation, is when a fluid, or some part of it, is rendered more or less solid. The variety effected, and from the different methods, as well as causes, the appellations are various.

Heat and cold are the two principal natural agents for coagulating fluids. When heat is used by art, its effect is called *coagulation* per *fermentationem*, or *depressionem*. When it is thus made use of, its effect is called *coagulation* per *conspersionem*, which is when no pure blood is lost; and all its parts are brought into a fluid heat.

Different means *coagulate* different matters; thus heat *coagulates* flesh by dissipating their moisture, cold *coagulates* water by freezing it, water *coagulates* camphor, if it is dissolved in spirit of wine, spirit of wine, if pure, *coagulates* the white of egg, and other matters; and motion *coagulates* milk into butter.

The *coagulation*-continuum is produced either by imputation, that is, when parties are mixed with the fluid; or by condensation, that is, when condensation is applied to water so as to compress it.

The *coagulation*-parts, is when one substance is adhered to another, so as to form a more solid body; for example, dry things with moist, or with water, &c.

The *coagulation*-indus is preternatural, when heterogeneous

COA

matter is united; and natural, when homogeneous fluids are united in any way of generation.

COAGULUM. Coagulated concretions, formed by the mixture of two liquors, are thus called; such as the *coagulum* of milk, which is made by the mixture of cream of milk in water, or in spirit of wine.

COAGULUM. Remane, or remane. It is the coagulum found in the formula of feeding which is used, which as yet have received no other nourishment than their mother's milk. It is usually white, which is the *coagulum* of milk, it is generally found in the left, and the right breast.

If *remane* is dried in the sun, and then cold water may be preferred in preference for years.

See only the *coagulum*, but also the *coagulum* which is found, curdles milk without any other preparation. But some come near to the milk, which is a member of a calf's breast, to clean it with milk, and hang it up in brown paper; when it is left in the fat, it is walked out, then it is increased in a little while during the night, and in the morning, the milk is poured into the milk to curdle it.

The medicinal qualities of *remane* are its weakness to the stomach, and its usefulness in luesis, from its difficult digestion.

COAGULUM ALUMINOSUM. See *ALUMINUM*.

COALESCENTIA. Coalescence. The union of two parts together of two bodies, which before were separate.

COALITERÆ FEBRES. Fevers mentioned by Hippocrates, which are a species of agues.

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COC

On the outside of the mites where *idus* is found, there is a small hole, the colour of which is red, called the *idus* hole.

COC. A name for the mineral for obtaining arsenic, which is used in the blue made use of for the dye.

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of them life any of their colour by infusing them to all extract.

This infus is then commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and corroborative, and is used in many other ways.

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monia, and dyscholia colicis. They are brought from the East Indies in pieces about the size of a man's arm, covered with a brownish or rusty colored bark, internally of a yellow color, and with threads.

It hath a faint smell, but not a disagreeable one on chewing it some time; it is brittle; it gives a cold colour to water and to spirit. It affords a fourth of its weight of extract by means of spirits, but not so much by water. It hath been given in decoction half a dram, as an emetic, in quartan agues and some other disorders. It operates differently, sometimes pulling off by urine, at others by sweat, and in the blood. In the latter degree it possesses the qualities of the muscivora.

COLUMBINUS NASI, also called *Coranpi* lili. It hath its name from the *coluber* snake, from which it was thought to be taken; but it is now known to be an artificial composition. It is made of hartshorn, steeped in an earthen pot, where it burns to a blackness, and is afterwards washed. The more it is of a shade of black, it is said to be a cure for the bites of serpents, by applying it to the wound.

COLUMBAC. That part of the apothecium which is lewis the heart and that part which is next the bark.

COLUMBINA. See *Acquisitio*.

COLUMBO, Columbo, or is the Portuguese language called *Medicamento*.

It is produced in Asia, from whence it was transported to Ceylon, a town in the island of Ceylon, whence its name, and from whence all the East Indies is supplied with it.

It is brought into Europe in circular pieces, which are five or six inches diameter; its sides are covered with a thick wrinkled bark, of a dark brown hue externally, but internally of a light yellow. It is a root, and consists of three laminae, viz. the cortical, which is the larger piece is a quarter of an inch thick; the lignum, which is about half an inch; and the medullary, which forms the centre, and is near an inch in diameter. This root is softer than the other parts, and when chewed forms to be very mucilaginous. Many small fibres run longitudinally through it. The cortical and lignose parts are divided by a circular line.

It hath an aromatic smell, but is disagreeably bitter, and slightly pungent to the taste.

It is almost a specific in the cholera morbus, nausea, vomiting, purging, diarrhoea, bilious fever, indigestion, want of appetite, acidity in the prime viæ, and most disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is powerfully astringent, corroborative, and antiseptic. The bark most powerfully refines the putrefaction of animal flesh, but this root excels in preference to the bark of cinnamon, and also in correcting its begun putrefaction. It is a good substitute to the bark when an over-dose thereof renders the use of it difficult. A decoction of this root in brandy is the most useful remedy known for moderating the swellings of consumptive anatomists on preparation during the first months of pregnancy.

It may be given in powder, from three grains, to two or three or four drams.

Diluted with spirit, it ends over heat or swelling of the skin or flesh; but the extract made by evaporating a decoction of it in rectified spirit, and adding to it the root itself in powder, about two drachms of this root is obtained in the spirituous extract.

A diuretic is made by infusing an ounce of this root in powder with a pint of good brandy; a tincture of which may be taken in water, or spirit, or rectified spirit, or peel, which will renders it the most grateful. It powerfully and specifically excels in pain from flatulence or from indigestion.

Extract of Columbo-Root.

Take twelve ounces of Columbo-root in powder, digest it four days in rectified spirit of wine, three parts; strain this mixture; boil the residuum repeatedly in different waters, until it yields little or no salts to the liquor. Strain the decoction, and evaporate until six parts remain; then evaporate in a vapour-bath, and, when nearly finished, add to it the spirit, and reduce the whole to the consistence of a pill.

To dissolvers of the stomach, attended with flatulence, or ferment of the food, with flatulent colic, this extract is useful; nor any other weak medicine equals this extract. See Med. Mag. No. 3. Dr. Ferrius's Colic.

COLUMELLA. The dither, also the name of a shell.

COLUMELLARES DENTES, i. e. Dentes columellares.

COL. ET COLIM. ICPH. An abbreviation of *Colima* minus equitatem, varietate, theophylacti, i. e. Rome, 1676, 4to.

COL. ET COLIM. ICPH. An abbreviation of *Colima* minus equitatem, varietate, theophylacti, i. e. Rome, 1676, 4to.

COLUMELLA NASI. The lowest and fleshy part of the nose, which forms a part of the septum.

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CONGLATIVA FROZEMATA. Medicines which stop fluxions, inflame, and dry.

CONGLATUS, FROZEN, or frost-bitten. Persons thus affected by the cold are compared to cataplectic patients, but still there is much difference between a cataplectic and a frost-bitten case.

Cold breath up the throat when applied to in a certain degree; upon this conflation being increased, the humours are carried in a larger quantity to the internal parts, and are principally accumulated in the head, they stagnate in the vessels of the brain, and distend them; hence they produce a fluxion, or a compression on the nerves that arise from the brain, which is the origin of a cataplectic, attended with coldness and numbness of the cold continuing, with its effects just mentioned, at length there is an extravasation of the blood or serum in the head, by which the circulation is impeded, whence death ensues, which is ushered in by a lethargy, ending in an apoplexy.

When a man is pierced with cold, so as to be benumbed, if he attempts to warm himself by the fire, pains are presently produced in the part exposed to the heat, and a mortification is too often the consequence; just as if a foot in frozen flesh, which had put into cold water that is near to freezing, is recovered, but if put into warm water, or in a warm place, it soon rots; and if men, when too severely affected with cold, would first put the frozen part into cold water, or cover it with snow, until a little of warmth is perceived, or some degree of motion returns, at which time a little warm milk, mixed with camomile tea, might be used, or either of these alone, and then proceed gradually to allow of warmth, a mortification would be avoided.

When travellers begin to be drowsy in the cold, they should redouble their speed to extricate themselves from danger, for though their sleep is easy, it is often fatal. The heat of our bodies, when in health, exceeds that of the ambient air, even in the hottest weather; whence a considerable degree of cold is required to freeze the solid parts of our bodies: it is because our extremities are the coldest parts, that frost always affects them first. And when a mortification from cold approaches, Van Swieten observes, that the part affected by it is first pale, then red; this redness is attended with a considerable pain, and a violent itching; after this the colour becomes almost purple, and at last black.

This sudden heat applied after extreme cold, should produce the same symptoms and consequences, will be readily understood by the following. As warm colds are considered, until it comes to the freezing point; but in the act of congelation it ceases to be a violence that nothing can resist. When a person goes into the cold air, his fluids are gradually condensed, the vessels contract, and the skin is pale, the circulation ceases, the blood is sent to the arteries, whose contracted extremities allow it only to pass slowly, and make the skin look red; also produce an itching, because of the contraction that it meets with; the blood being pulled from below, whilst the skin is contracted, a third colour is produced, and a tingling pain; at last the circulation being frozen, a gangrenous blacksmith the face, with a little of all these, the vessels being stretched far beyond their natural dimensions by the frozen fluids, and the application of cold water dissolves the frozen juices, and excites them; that the vessels have room to contract, and are re-filled in so doing by the coldness of the water; after this, if a warm diluting liquor is drunk, a dysphoria is produced, and all danger is cured. If, when the vessels are re-filled, the outer parts are quickly thawed, but the inner vessels still obstructed, soon burst by the reaction of their contents, and death ensues to the part is instantly produced.

See TIDE'S Advice to the People, V. Swieten's Con on North. April 425, 427, 454. Med. Mus. vol. I. P. 77.

CONGENERS. When spoken of medicines, it imports those which concur in the same action.

CONGENIUS QUINQUAGINTI CONGO, i. e. Cane.

CONGER, or **CONGRUS**. The congered. It is a large fish.

See ITTIN called the Conger.

CONGESTIO. Congestion, or collection. The vapors, is called in a high. A collection of humors, arises, and takes time to ripen; in epoplethica, which, when it is formed, and foot to the head.

CONGUS. A pailon. This is a very ancient name, and is generally said to have been equal to a bush, weight, nine ounce. The Athenian congreth, was, or continued, a Roman piece of wine. In the text and Edinburgh Dispensatories the gallon is congreth.

CONGLACIATA, i. e. Congelato, or Congelato. CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA. A conglomerated gland, from *conglacio*, i. e. *to freeze* into a ball, and *glans*, which signifies a gland, or conglomerated gland is a kind of conglomeration of glands, by which it is separated from all other parts of the body, and serves to pass the urine, and to pass a vein, and excretory canal to pass out of the glands of the brain and the testis.

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a name of the country of the Hottentots. Boethius says, it grows in a high. A collection of humors, arises, and takes time to ripen; in epoplethica, which, when it is formed, and foot to the head.

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CONSOLIDA RUBRA, i. e. Tomorrilla. **CONSOLIDA SARACENICA**. See DOLIA, VIRGA ARVENSIS, and LACONIA.

CONSOLIDANS. Consolidating. This is applied to medicines that produce new flesh, from *consolido*, i. e. *to make firm*.

CONSISTENS, i. e. Consistency. **CONSISTENS**, i. e. Consistency. A pair of spectacles.

It helps to the sight as with covers, concave, or plane glass. The first magnifies that which is held at the second diminishes them, and the third is called concave, being made of white or green glass, but never the light.

It is a caution of importance not to use spectacles too soon; and when they are begun with, not to change them too often, for it may be that in time none can be obtained that will last.

Sometimes it happens, after the use of spectacles during some years, that the crystalline humor is proper form, so that they are no more required. See MARTIN'S tale on visual Glands.

CONSISTANS. When applied to the flesh, or vital powers, it imports firmness, or a good condition. **CONSISTENS**, i. e. Consistency. It is an element made of earth, worms, cleaned, dried, powdered, and made into an ointment with the fat of bears or hares.

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The chemists call it distillation per defectum when the fire is applied to the still and all round the vessel, which collects in the bottom, and the vapours consequently distill there. Equivocal fumes by expelling them to the air, as in making the oil of tart. per deliq. is also a sort of distillation per defectum.

DISCENSUS, *i. e.* Defecation.

DISCENSORIUM. The furnace in which the distillate per defectum is performed.

DISSIDIO. Ciliae uses this word for flaring on a cloth-fuel.

DISCAGATIO, *Drying*. The chemists also refer it (though improperly) to this.

DISCAGATORIUM. Defecative, from *defecare*, to defecate. It is applied to such chemical medicines as dry up the humours flowing through a vessel. See **EPULOTICA**.

DISIDIA ORLIVIO, *i. e.* Lethargy.

DISSIDENTIA. The symptomatic phrenitis.

DISSIE, from *dis*, to be kind. This word occurs in Mollisius, and signifies the fame as manipulus, fasciculum.

DISSIMIDION. It is a diminutive of *defecare*, to signify a small handial.

DISSON. In Hippo. de Prae. this word signifies an affliction of the joint after a laceration, in the manner of a tyre or ligature, whereby they are rendered incapable of leading or stretching off. It proceeds from inflammation.

DISPUMATIO, from *dispans*, to form. Defumation. See **DIAPYRICO**.

DISSOAMANTUM, from *dis*, privative, and *spans*, the fact of a *spans*. To take off scales. By a metaphor it is applied to a foal bone, the laminae of which rise like scales. It is the fame as scabiosis. Sometimes it signifies the fame as strabus.

DISSOAMATORUM. An epithet of a tripod, called also scabiosis, for a heading part of the cranium.

DISSOLUTIO, *i. e.* Diffusion.

DISSUDATIO. See **DIAPYRICO**.

DISSUDATIO. Defecation. A profuse sweat induced by an eruption of pusules, called *salutaria*, *eruptions*, or *heat-eruptions*.

DISSURRECTIO, *i. e.* Defecation.

DISSURRECTIO, *i. e.* Cataplasma.

DISSURRECTIO, from *dis*, privative, and *surrectio*, to rise up. Deterging.

The fame as deterger. See **DIAPYRICO**.

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arising from the prostate gland going round the bladder and being lost in the gland again; the oblique ducts collect in the bladder, and the vapours consequently distill there. But Dr. Hunter says, it is plain that there are no other regular muties, and this distillation is not of a regular kind.

DIUNX. An eleven ounce measure or weight.

DIURINUS, from *di*, to urinate.

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At Dr. Morton observes, gives a freetaste to the recuperation in the last stage of a phlypsy.

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DIACNOS, from *di*, privative, and *gnos*, to know. An epidemic of persons bloody, such as spring, panic, Rome, &c.

DIACNANTURON. So Celsus Aretianus calls a preparation which is the same as the pair, called *diacn*.

DIACNANTURON. The name of a collyrium in Celsus. It is called *collyrium in Celsus*, because it contains harden in the eye.

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DIA

DIACYDONIUM. Mammals of quinces.
DIADAPHNIDION. From *diaphnē*, the *harpax* or *harpax*. The name of a diaphanous matter prepared of *harpax*.
DIADAPHNIA. The trevenness of Lameus's clava of plants; it is one file and the filaments white in so from two bodies.
DIADACHIA. i. e. *Diachasma*.
DIADIOSIS. From *diadysios*, to *diffuse*, or *diffuse*. In medical matter it signifies to rest, though sometimes it means the diffusion of the aliment over all the body.

DIAGNOSIS. From *diagnosis* to *divide* or *figure*. It is a solution of continuity.

DIAGNETICA. From *diagnosis*, to *divide*. Corrosive medicines.
DIETA. Diet. Though this word is often confined to what we eat and drink, yet the ancients and most ancient writers include in it the whole of what are called the non-naturals. On this subject see Galen, whole work is the basis of what hath been writ since his day.
DIAGLUCUTUM. The name of a collyrium recommended by Serapio. It is thus named from *Glucium*, which according to Dioscorides is the juice of a certain herb.

DIAGNOSIS. From *diagnosis*, it is *difficult* or *difficult*. The diagnosis, or the signs of a disease. They are of two kinds, viz. the *ajacuta*, and pathognomonic; the first are common to several diseases, and serve only to point out the difference between diseases of the same species; the latter are those which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others.

DIAGRYDITUM. *quid* *quid*. A preparation of gum resin. See *St. ad. ad. ad.*

DIAGROMADACTILUM. A purging medicine, whose basis is the hermodactyl.

DIACHAPALIA. or *Diachapeta*, i. e. *Laurus*.

DIAMN. The name of a pult in Myrsine. Viscosity is its chief ingredient.

DIADROS. An antidote in Myrsine, which is *vis* *vis*.

DIALACCA. An antidote in Myrsine, in which is the lacca.

DIALAGOON. The name of a medicine, in which is the day of a hare.

DIALYSIS. From *diagnosis*, to *divide*, or from *diagnosis*, to *leave a space between*. To intermit. The space is *proleptis*. Hippocrates means by it the space left in a bandage for a fracture, in which the dressings are applied to wounds.

DIALYMAN. A name of several medicines in which frankincense is an ingredient.

DIALOX. A composition in which is olea.

DIALYTHIA. The name of an ointment in Myrsine, with which the ointment of *alithia*, now in use, seems to have been taken.

DIALYSIS. From *diagnosis*, to *divide*, or *divide*. A division of the blood, or a weakness of the fluid. Also a division or division of a part.

DIALYCTIA. A solution of continuity, as in fractures, wounds, &c.

DIAMERANATUM. From *amara*. Red fubaria cherries. Schroder has no compound in which cherries are the basis.

DIAMARGENTUM. An antidote in which pearls are the chief ingredients.

DIAMANSIMA. From *diagnosis*, to *divide*. A malizator.

DIAMERIE PIL. i. e. *Pil. amara*.

DIAMERIE SPECIES. now called *species amarae*. The prescription is originally Meis's, and had its name from the ambergris which was in the composition.

DIAMELON. The name of a composition in which is quince.

DIAMYSTOS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium in which my is an ingredient.

DIAMYNS. An involuntary discharge of urine, and that infers. This word is used by Joh. Anglicus.

DIAMORON. A preparation of mulberries and honey.

DIA

DIAMOSCHU. The name of an antidote in which is mulc.

DIAMOSTOS. From *diagnosis*, to *divide*. The introduction of it into a wound or ulcer.

DIAMA. In chemistry is the flower of the sulphur.

DIAMANCAMAS. From *amara*, *force* or *force*. A medicine for the cure of a leucorrhoea.

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ed every four or six hours, more or less, according as the symptoms require it, or as the stomach will tolerate it; but notwithstanding its merits, its chief use is in stools and reprobil bands. It is harmful if the liver is diseased, or if the viscera affected with inflammation, or a crisis.

Diarrhetics in some instances, have been useful, but are not to be attempted, except where all other means have failed, or when they have been efficacious in former illnesses.

Altringers. They are useful when, after numerous evacuations the strength fails. Among these, alum is not found to be useful as it is in hemorrhages, and is rarely prescribed. The two cures, however, requires the use of without the usual inconveniences of altringers. Two drams may be boiled in a pint and quart of water to a pint, and two ounces of the strained liquor may be taken three or four times a day. The Lign. Camph. is also useful, and in some respects to be preferred to most other medicines of its class for where stranguities are required, it may be safely used, although fewer inflammation attend on it. From a scruple to a dram of the extract has been given at a dose, and frequently repeated. In general the following method of administering it is to be approved of.

R. Extract. Lign. Camph. $\mathfrak{z}i$. f. pil. \mathfrak{ss} . caps. \mathfrak{ss} . \mathfrak{ss} . vel, in quarta vel sexta quaque hora cum \mathfrak{ss} . deced. limoncello.

The anemina, when troublesome, may be relieved by clysters of starch.

Cory. clivaria. In some instances where the penis, falid, or disaged, this medicine hath been attended with the desired success, and to relieve the ineffectual attempts the abatement of the disorder, this bath is generally to be preferred to the Peruvian.

The Venus Anemina. Cere. given from gr. \mathfrak{ss} . to \mathfrak{ss} . and a gentle copious after it is generally esteemed as a specific. It may be repeated two or three times a day, on dinner or supper, and the stomach retained by it.

The Rat. Columba is particularly useful in the bilious and period dysentery, and may be used as in the diarrhæa, which see.

The New Venice. Dr. Hagheboom, a Swedish physician, recollecting the supposition of some celebrated professors, that the epidemic dysentery is an hemorrhage of the intestines, known as an animalia, he was desirous to enquire that new venia, which is known to be fatal to large animals, might also prove greatly destructive to the human animalia. The sufferer takes in this solution confirmed this in his ideas on this subject, and knowing that it might be taken in small doses without danger he ventured to try it again. He began by cleaning the bowels with rhubarb and cream of tartar, after which he prescribed a scruple of mix. venia, in powder, to be taken once a day.

The good effects of this mix. were beyond his expectations. The success which followed the use of this medicine was great, whether used in the *dysentery* which followed four days, at which in which no such fever had preceded. In many instances a cure was effected in three or four days. This medicine does not seem to be attended with any ill effects when taken in warm water or beer than when dissolved in either of these liquors cold. See the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iii. p. 106.

Those whom a *dysentery* is fast, are carried off by the mortification in their bowels, and the regular blood always be had throughout the cure.

See Sydenham on the Dysentery, in Swann's Translation, p. 144. See also, Italian treats this disorder after the method which Sydenham recommends. Among the ancient, Galien, Aler, Trallian, Aretæus, Aetius, Auresianus, and Celsus may be consulted; but among the latest authors, and where improvements on predecessors may be expected, see Baker on the *Dysentery*, Alcock's, Compton, and Zimmerman's Treatise on the same. Also Dr. Wilson on the *Dysentery*.

DYSENTERIA PARISIACA, i. e. Diarrhæa medicata. DYSENTERIA CATAPLECTICA, i. e. Diarrhæa medicata.

There are many sympathetic dysenteries. DYSPELTIOS, from *dys*, difficulty, and *pelos*, a *clivaria*, *dys*, difficulty, and *pelos*, i. e. *clivaria*. An epithet for an ulcer, which is difficult to be cured. *Dyspeliosis* is the same.

DYSHEMORRHOIS. Suppression of the blood.

DYSHEMELIOS, from *dys*, bad, and *hemelios*, which has others difficult of cure.

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gree of cold: however, in every febrile case, a pure cool air is the best to breathe in. As the redundant heat is the only symptom to which the cold is opposed, its use is equally called for in putrid, as in ardent fevers; but the application of cold is not to be considered as a cure. Of

other lymphatics, or of the duties of the respective kinds of *fevers*, therefore, antiphlogistic cordials, or antiputrescents, must be also prescribed as required, and that through the whole progress of the complaint.

Diaphoretics. A burning uneasy heat attends the pa-

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by heat, takes up nearly as much, but, on cooling, it deposits much of the resin; but if the water is first impregnated with an alkaline salt, it deposits none. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

GAMBODIA, *i. e.* Cambogia.

GAMMATA (PARASITARIA). An instrument mentioned by P. Aeginetia, which the Greek Leontius it was used for cauterizing an hernia apert.

GAMPHIRE. The gamboge. The juice from *gamboge*.

GANGAMON. A name of the emmenagogue, from its supposed benefits to a fetus, which the Greeks call gangamon. Some call that contumacious of nerves about the navel thus.

GANGLIA, *i. e.* Scleroma.

GANGLION. A protuberance in the Greek. In anatomy, it imports a knot frequently found in the course of the nerves, and which is not morbid, for wherever any nerve divides out a branch, it receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus, as may be seen at the beginning of all the nerves of the medulla spinalis, and in many other places of the body. See PLEXUS.

GANGLIUM. In surgery, it is a movable tumor formed any where about the tendons of muscles, and the ligaments; the most frequent situation is about the carpus; but whatever part of the body it is in, it is near the artery, and is not attended with any considerable unkindness to the patient. They are formed of lymph, which is forced within the vagina of tendons; they are different in their form, consistence, and other appearances, but they never suppurate. Mr. Sharp reckons these tumors among those which are called malignant. For the most part the matter of a ganglion resembles the white of egg. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of diseases in the club loculo, and order tumors.

As to the cure, Mr. Sharp affirms that he has frequently succeeded, by making an incision through its whole length, and at the same time dividing the ligamentous band, and afterwards dressing it in wounds in general. Mr. Warner gives the influence of his force fully extruding them; he observes, that the objection from danger of wounding the artery is removed by the instrument, as it is so weight, few the accident can be generally avoided, and, should it happen, the difficulty may be easily healed, as happens daily in wounds of this sort, he recommends the cutting away part of the cyst, and then dressing the rest away. See Sharp's Operations in Surgery, in the chapter on encysted tumors. Warce's Celsus in Surgery. Huxham's Surgery.

GANGRENA, from *gangrē*, *i. e.* gangrene, or becoming mortification. See MORTIFICATION.

GANGRANA, Canna, a name for the fœta ventris.

GANGRINOS (SAL). Pechius says, it is the fall foli.

GANNAB, & Gannaperride. Names for the corn.

GARANA. An Arabic name for the different called regions.

GARATONIS. See DUROTERIS.

GARBUS. A month name for an Arabian species of willow.

GARENTOUGAN. A name for geophytes.

GARGALE, GARGALUS, GARGALINUS. Irritation, or Rhusation.

GARGARON. The gravel.

GARGARISMA, or Gargarisim, from *gargaris*, and that from *gargaris*, the throat. To wash the mouth. A gargle. Its use is for washing the mouth and throat when with inflammation, ulcerations, &c. are there. A small quantity may be put into the mouth, and it is used with a brush, and then spit out, or if the patient cannot do that to any advantage, the liquor may be injected with a syringe. When gargles are required, they should be more frequently repeated than is in common practice. See more particular directions on this subject in the article ARSIVA.

GARGATUM. A bed on which Janicis, &c. were formerly confined.

GARID. HIST. The abbreviation of Petrus Garidus M.D. HIST. PLANT.

GARIBELLA. A plant so called by Tournefort, in honour of Dr. Garidel, of Aix in Provence. It is very useful for medicinal purposes. See Tournefort's

GARON, or Garum. A kind of pickle prepared of fish, as first it was made from a fish which the Romans called garos; but the salt was made from mackerel.

Another species of fish, grown figures the liquor in which fish is pickled.

GAROSMICK, *i. e.* Arglefish flesh.

GAROTILLUS. So the Spaniards have named the garotilla, or ulcerated fore throat.

GARYOPHALLA, *i. e.* Caryophyll.

GARYOPHYLLUM PLINII. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLUM.

GAUOPHYLLUM. The aromatic clove.

GAUZ. The abbreviation of garia ubi hanc arosumpli.

GAS. From *gaiz*, which in the German language signifies from fermenting liquor, &c. It is now called gas.

GAS FRUCTUM. Elementary water which exhalates from fruits.

GAS PINGUE SULPHUREUM. The kishgase, exhalations from caves.

GAS SALINUM. See GAS FRUCTUM.

GAS SICCUM, *i. e.* Sublimatum.

GAS SULPHUREUS. The spirit of sulphur now called sulphureous.

GAS VENTRORE. The subtil spirit which rises from fermenting liquor.

GAS VENTRORE. The air.

GAS VITALE. The spirit of our life.

GAS VITALE. Gasoligis power, now called Bezoar.

GASILLA, or Gassilla. The African wild geese, which is found in the desert.

GASTER. In Hippocrates it generally signifies the stomach, but in some places it means only the pylorus at other, the stomach.

GASTERANNA. See DUTYMANNA.

GASTRICA ACIDITAS, or Gastric.

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faced on the diaphragm, an oppression of the precordia, and an extraordinary fulness of breasts, which is better when the patient is in a supine posture than when erect; by which it is distinguished from the asthma, in the fits of which the patient cannot lie down. In the dropsy of the drops, enormous swellings are not only observed in the feet, but also in the hands, which begin first in a paragonism of signs. Inspiration is more easy and rapid, in that there is much water in one side, than side appears from what larger than the other, and the face, arms, and legs do not swell equally.

Instances have occurred in which the water hath been absorbed; but, for the most part, the patient bears a violent pain to the distend. As it is, however, when the water is perceived to fluctuate, it may be drawn off by a cannula and trochar, introduced between the fourth and fifth of the false ribs, and about four fingers breadth from the feet. See *Le Jardin*, *Commentaire*, edit. 2. p. 177, 181.

HYDROPS PULMONUM. The dropsy of the lungs. Its seat is in the cellular membrane of the lungs. Sometimes it spreads suddenly, and then it happens most probably from an hydratic humor, and to filling the cellular membrane in this viscous.

The dyspnoea is very severe; however, though the following at times continues, it will generally point out this disorder, particularly when the attack is sudden. The difficulty in breathing is constant, and increased by the least motion, though not much varied by different attitudes of the body; the patient complains of great anxiety about the precordia, and when he attempts to take a deep inspiration he finds it impossible to dilate his chest, and his breath seems to be suddenly stopped; the pulse is small, frequent, and oppressed; the face pale and bloated; the legs slowly swollen; and the whole habit is for the most part leucophaemic.

In order to relieve a brisk mercurial chloasma immediately be given; after this give the fenella root in large doses, for it contributes to relieve in every situation, operating powerfully by expectoration, mucus, and perspiration. Besides these, the usual diet, solutives, &c. may be administered, as sometimes one medicine succeeds when others fail. If the case is desperate, an opening may be tried in the chest, or the operation for an empyema, and then a puncture may be made into the lungs to discharge its superfluous contents. See *Edinb. Med. Essays*, vol. 7. p. 126. *Parsons* in *Medical and Chirurgical*.

HYDROPS SACCOLUS LACHRYMALIS, l. c. Hemia lachrymalis.

HYDROPS SCROTII. See *HYDROCELE*.

HYDROPS TESTIS, l. c. Hydrocele.

HYDROPS UTERI. A dropsy of the womb. Its seat is in the cavity of the uterus. *Boerhaave* observes that when the internal cavity of the womb is closed up, there is sometimes great accumulation of water in the uterus, and the belly appears as if affected with an ascites. See *HYDROCELE*.

The dyspnoea is not difficult, for many fallacious signs of pregnancy accompany this disorder. It is distinguished from the ascites by being confined to the uterus, and by the symptoms of the ovum. If the tumor is from a fetus, it is never in the middle, nor is it round; as it is in the case of an ascites.

The cure is difficult; for this kind of dropsy is often followed by an aneurism, a flow from a small vessel, or a cancer. If a canula can be introduced into the uterus, it is the best and speediest remedy; but sometimes a fistula, a cancer, or ulcerous process, in the canula cannot be introduced, we had rising, violent haemorrhages, emphysema, tetanus, and little relief. In a second instance, the uterus may be given from ten to twenty-five grains, twice a day. A pessary may also be tried.

HYDROCELE UTERI. From *hydro*, water, and *cele*, swelling. Blurred fits it is the same with the false aneurism.

HYDROCECHILUS. Also called *pituita bleda*, *pituita*, *hydrocele pituita*, *pituita dropsy*, &c. It is a genus of disorder, which Dr. Cullen places in the class catarrhus, and under emphysema. See *Synonyma*.

HYDROCELESTION. From *hydro*, water, and *cele*, swelling.

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HYMENE. It is a drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses. See *Agrius*, l. vii. c. 15.

HYDROHIDRODION. It is water mixed with the oil of formed of oil of roses. The name was given to an emulsion in cases of polio.

HYDROHIDRODION. It is a composition of ether, sugar, and water, which answers to the hysonical by changing honey for sugar.

HYDROHIDRODION. From *hydro*, water, and *hidro*, to swell, and *hidro*, an emulsion. A species of the name is *hidrohidro*.

HYDROHIDRODION. Water parley. **HYDROTHORAX.** See *HYDROPS*.

This genus of disease Dr. Cullen places in the class catarrhus, and under emphysema.

HYDRODION. A collyrium described by *Albucasis* in l. vii. c. 15.

HYDRODION. An hygiea, from *hygiea*, fund. Health of the house. Health means of latitude, and is not of the time in every person. In general, it is when the motion of the body is uninterrupted, and the occupation of the life is performed with ease.

HYDRODION. The name of a plaster, which is called pained, and the plaster of the three brothers.

HYDRODION. From *hydro*, fund or healthy. It is the first part of methodical medicine, being that which pre-ferries rules for the preservation of health.

HYDRODION. Hygieia. Physicians who call themselves Hygieia, are those who are not only to prevent people in health, but in order to prevent disease, and to prevent diseases. The best method of the constitution, the air lived in, the food consumed, the house dwell in, the changes in the functions of the mind, the changes in which different ages, families, climates, and people, were the objects of their attention.

HYDRODION. Liquid plasters, also liquid collars.

HYDRODION. From *hydro*, water, and *hidro*, to swell, and *hidro*, an emulsion. A species of the name is *hidrohidro*.

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tion could not produce the desired effect, a trochar and issue hath succeeded, though a pulser of four inches performed before the end was obtained. See *Heister*, *Opera*, l. vii. c. 15.

HYOCHYMIA. From *hyo*, to pur, under. A fatulent humor.

HYOCHYMIA. The name of a muscle of the neck, which divides, but chiefly from the cartilage of the larynx, and runs forward, and is inserted into the tongue. Some divide this muscle into three, and others into four.

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ness, though they have a disagreeable appearance on the plant; they are large of a dirty purple color, reticulated with violet-colored veins. The feed-effects on one after every flower; they are large, and contain a great quantity of seeds of a brown, rough, and irregular figure.

HYP. The only species of herbaceous that is native of Great Britain; and it is a dangerous poison. The seeds, roots, and roots, received into the stomach, are all poisonous. The root, in a large dose, produces various disorders; it is one of the most violent of the vegetables, if the stomach does not reject it; it is a powerful emetic, and a powerful purgative, terminating in death, are the effects of this herb.

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HYP

ments are removed from this region, you discover the lines also, the lines familiar, and the line transverse.

HYPOGASTROCELE. The ventral hernia.

HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI. vel *Majoris* (Navi), also called *linguæ et gularis*. They are the ninth pair of nerves; they leave their origin just above the lower maxilla, and go out at the holes on the sides of the same great hole, above the opening of the vessels.

As soon as they are pulled out of the cranium, they run between the carotid artery, and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the side of the diaphragm muscle.

HYPOGLOSSIS, or *Hypoglossium*, from *hypo*, under, and *glossa*, the tongue. It is the part put of the tongue which attaches to the lower jaw, and the feat of the diaphragm called *uvula*, whence *uvula minor* is *uvula minor*, *uvula minor*, and the *uvula*.

HYPOGLOSSUM, i. e. *Bilabia*

They are a kind of membrane to be held under the tongue until they are dissolved.

HYPOGLUTIS. from *hypo*, under, and *glutis*, the muscle. It is the fifth pair of the nerves towards the thigh. Some say it is the flexor of the knee, under the muscle.

HYPOPIA. from *hypo*, under, and *pus*, the fluid. In *Gallus* *Ergatis*, it is the part subjacent to the bladder.

HYPOPYCNIOS. from *hypo*, under, and *pus*, the fluid. It is a deep fungus phagoclastic ulcer.

HYPOPYCNIOS. A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPHASIA. from *hypo*, under, and *phasia*, a little. It is a sort of swelling when the eyelids are nearly closed.

HYPOPHASIS. The name of a fungus which comes from the eye during sleep, but only by, that a part of the eye appears, and a slight motion of the eye is perceived.

HYPOPHORIA. from *hypo*, under, and *phoria*, or *phoria*, a deep phagoclastic ulcer.

HYPOPHYLACIUM. The part under the eye which is subject to swell in a chancery or chancre.

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HYSTOPATHISMUS. The name of an operation formerly used in surgery for removing detritus in the eye. It was thus named from the instrument with which it was performed.

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IBB

the artery, a palpitation of the heart, a general tremor, and a kind of convulsion, collected of the extremities.

It was thus named from the instrument with which it was performed.

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ICH

To prevent relapses in convulsions that are much diffused, the particular causes attended to will generally direct the proper method. Many receive considerable help by taking a couple of the bark, and nuxvom.

See *HYPERCONTRICT DIALYSIS*, and *Nuxvom*.

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KEN

This plant is a soft slippery one, common on rocks that are left dry at the ebb-tide; the leaves resemble those of the cucumber in shape, the stalks running along the middle of the leaves, and terminated by watery bladders, containing either air or a slippery matter. The vesicles begin to fill in March, and burst about the end of July, and discharge a matter as thick as honey.

If the spirit juice of this plant is applied to the skin, it sinks into it immediately, excites a high fever of pangs, and detaches the scales of scurf. One of the best applications at the decline of glandular swelling for perfectly dissolving them, is a mixture of the juice rectified on the leaves of this plant, gathered in July, with an equal quantity of sweet-water; they should be kept in a glass vessel for use on forenoon days, until the liquor becomes of the confidence of this liquor. The parts affected are to be rubbed with the strained liquor two or three times a day, and afterwards washed clean with water.

The fixed alkaline salts obtained from these plants are the same as the mineral fixed alkaline salts. See ALKALI.

KALL. A name of some species of ceteropodium. KANDEL. Boy takes notice of its species of this shrub. Some of them are used for draining lands with some have medical virtues attributed to them, and others none.

KANVELL. A name of two East Indian trees. They are ever-green. The flowers are used in distillates. See RAIL RAIL.

KARABE, i. e. Carabe.

KARABITUS. An Arabic term for a phrenitis or delirium.

KARATAS. The penguin, or wild swans. It is common in the West-Indies; the juice of the fruit is used for four punch with, but it is too austere to be swallowed alone.

KARPE. By this the Arabians understand the best sort of true cinamon.

KARIN-TAGERA. An evergreen tree in Malabar; it resembles an hazel. The oil from the root prevents the hair from falling off. RAIL RAIL.

KARIVETIL. A tree in Malabar the juice of its leaves are cures. RAIL RAIL.

KATMEL-BOUCHOUR. The name of an oriental species of caryotum.

KAYL. Sow-milk.

KAYL, i. e. Levonion lemon vulgaris.

KEMPFERIA; is Dr. Houston calls a plant in Jamaica, is known as Dr. Kempfer. It is also called verna-femina fructus Carduifera; Penta folia flore galucialis.

KENNE. The name of a bone generated in the eye of a fish.

KYN

KERATOPHARYNGEAL, (Musc.) See HYPONATRYGEOID.

KERATOPHYLL. The name of a filamentary plant, which is of viscid or glutin confidence, pellucid like horn, and often covered with a greenish crust, sometimes of elegant and various colours. Bartholin enumerates sixteen species, but none of them has any medicinal virtues attributed to them, except one, which is the corallium nigrum.

KERMES, i. e. Chermes.

KERVA, (Ole.) i. e. Ole. Ricini.

KERMIS MINERAL. It is a sulph. artem. graph. KERMIS. The leaves resemble those of malva, of various colours. The flower is like that of the rose, the fruit is divided into many partitions, the seed of which opens when ripe, and discloses many seeds. Bartholin enumerates twenty-two species. All the species except those which take like ferret, agree in virtue with malva. This genus, called kermis by Tournefort, is the bilbova of Linnaeus.

KEYSER-PILLS. According to an account of some pure quick-silver, reduced to a red calx by a proper degree of heat, which being dissolved in vinegar (one part of the former to eight of the latter) is fully to be mixed with manna, of which two pounds will be required for each part of the solution. This composition being administered gently by the first, is rolled into pills, and recommended as the most effectual remedy of all the mercurial. Laid against the venereal disease.

KIK, or Kiki. The Palma-Christi tree.

KINA, or Kina-Kina, i. e. Cort. Peruv. This name is taken from the country of Cincho, where cure by its means first occasioned it to be known in Europe.

KINA-KINA. AROMATICA, i. e. China Cortex.

KINO, i. e. Gummi rubrum altringens gambosum, afringens. There are two species of it.

KNAWE. German knot-grass. It is sometimes asfringens. There are two species of it.

KOLERUS. A dry ulcer.

KORP. See Kina-Kina.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. So the Germans call the scurvy.

KURUDU. The true cinnamon tree.

KUTUBUTU. An Arabian name for a water fig-tree, which is much resembled in motion. A word which has been transferred to a species of melancholia, called by the melancholia graviora.

KYMIA. A cucurbit.

KYMIT ELEVATUM. White fibrous chinarum.

KYMOLE. A name of a lime, or salt, gathered under plant flowers.

KYN A. Oppopon.

KYNACHE. A species of angela.

LAB

LADANUM. See LADANUM.

LABARUM. Lodgement of the teeth.

LABELLA LEPORINA, i. e. Labia leporina.

LABIA. See LABIA.

LABIA. A lip. The lips are all that are bove the gum; the red part is called prolabium. When the labia are closed, which here is called epithelium, is taken off, it is a white appearance, as in the gums penis.

LABIA LEPORINA. The hare lip. It is when there is a fissure in the upper lip, with a want of fulcrum, the dist of a hare, whence its name. The distion is sometimes double, like the letter M; it is then called the double hare lip. When this cure happens to the under lip, it is called the furious hare lip. But some late pretend that this last never happens.

When an operation is required, first divide all its adhesion, then with an incision knife, then with a straight pair of scissors cut off all that is callous, so that you make an angle as your upper part; then pierce the lip with two silver pins, so as that the sides of the fissure may be brought and secured by them and the thread which is to be applied over them. Begin the thread on the upper pin, to pierce the lip from separating under the heads and points, apply little bolsters to prevent their fitting unequally upon the upper part. Apply a pledge of digestive over the wound, so as to keep the thread fast.

Port observes, that when the hare-lip is double, it sometimes happens that the middle portion of the lip itself splits, and the bone projects. To begin the cure in this case remove the projecting bone by means of a pair of shears, and the bone projects. To begin the cure in this case remove the projecting bone by means of a pair of shears, and the bone projects.

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L.

LABRIS. Any forepart, from *labrum*, to *labellum*.

LABRA, i. e. Labium palatinum.

LABRUM. A lip. The lips are all that are bove the gum; the red part is called prolabium. When the labia are closed, which here is called epithelium, is taken off, it is a white appearance, as in the gums penis.

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L. I.

LIQ

M E

both allays flatulency, and helps digestion. When the tongue is white, and some degree of thirst attends, from a heat in the stomach, it moderates the same, and relieves all its consequent symptoms.



O P I

ropped at once, he directs that one fourth part of the body may be rubbed at once.

R. Flor. Sulp. 3 i. r. oil. rub. 3 i. oil. vi. ammon. crud. 3 i. aung. po.

During the use of fuliginous applications, clean linen is necessary; it should often be changed, but not worn again before being well washed and bleached.

Many other applications have been used, and still are preferred by some. The following are recommended by eminent practitioners.

R. Merc. Aer. 3 i. abum. rub. 3 i. fl. prunel. 3 i. oil. 6 fl. 3 i. c. f. l. 3 i.

R. Merc. Aer. 3 i. r. merc. princi. 3 i. aung. po. mat. 5 i. m.

Dr. Turner prescribes a fobion of the fat of山羊 in the proportion of a ounce to a ounce of water of this sort (important) is to be taken two or three times a day in any small drink. The body at the same time to be washed with a weak ley.

The extra cure has been found useful in some obdurate cases, which resisted all other remedies.

Baths should be used in the dry species particularly; and perspiratives are useful in both sorts of this complaint.

The several cold requires the use of mercurial alteratives, and the decoction of guaiacum. See *Visi. Alys.* Turner on the *Miseries of the Skin*, *Burket's Chirurgia*, lib. 1. c. vi. *Wepfer's Obs.* 214. *Philos. Trans.* Ays. vol. 1.

PSALIDIOS. So the ancients called the inner surface of the testis, because it appears as if it were like a dolphin.

PSILLISMUS. Stammering, or a faulty articulation of words. *Dr. Cullen* places this genus of disease in the class locale, and order clysteric. He distinguishes three species. *Psillismus* infans, when there is difficulty in pronouncing the first syllable of a word, which is not effected before repeated trials are made. 2. *Psillismus* ringens, when there is a fault in pronouncing the letter R. 3. *Psillismus* illatus, when the letter L is found improperly, or in the place of the letter R. *Psillismus* emolens, when the hand letters are expelled too early, so that the letter S is too frequently found. 4. *Psillismus* bulbosus, when from a torpid labial letter, the letter S is too frequently found, and are often found instead of others. 6. *Psillismus* alius, when the labial letters are difficultly expelled, or not at all. 7. *Psillismus* admodum, when, from a division in the palate, the guttural letters are found per se.

PSILLOTIS. 1. c. *Psillismus*, and *psillismus* emolens.

PSORCULOSUS. Psoriasis. Itching in children.

PSOIDES. Pale, or hoarse. Hence is derived the word *psoides*, which is the sort of leprosy.

PSORIDICUS. Itching in the sort of leprosy.

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writers. Mr. Port observes, that it receives this name from the matter of it flowing in the *psora* muscle of the face, namely, or between the eyebrows, and the nose. Dr. Fordyce observes, that between the *psora* muscle and the muscle of the back, lies a quantity of loose cellular membrane, from which an inflammation often takes place, which terminating in an abscess forms this disorder.

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the leg of the affected side is shorter than the other; the pain begins in the part where the disease originates, and about the great trochanter, and extends to the internal. Dr. Fordyce observes, that between the *psora* muscle and the muscle of the back, lies a quantity of loose cellular membrane, from which an inflammation often takes place, which terminating in an abscess forms this disorder.

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trid when eaten; corrupted grain, as well as corrupted animal diet, is productive of *putrid* disorders; a too free use of alkaline salts, and such other medicines as dissolve the blood; a moist fourth wind long continued, especially if much heat attends it; *putrid* effluvia; warm, calm, ful-

try weather, with a moist atmosphere. The proximate cause is a dissolution of the blood, which is soon produced by acrid miasmata, retained either long in the lungs, or in

of *putrida animalia*, received either into the lungs by inspiration, into the stomach with the food, or being generated in some part, is absorbed, as from *putrid* ulcers, &c. According to the quantity of *putrid* matter received into

the constitution, and the different parts which it first impressed, the symptoms excited will be somewhat various; if received from the atmosphere by the lungs, as when putrid vapours are diffused in a country where their diffusion

the vapours be diffused in a country where these disorders are epidemical, or in close confined places, such as ships, jails, &c. in this case nervous symptoms are first produced. If the stomach is first disordered thereby, a neck-

ness, vomiting, or great anxiety, are brought on; when it enters into the blood by absorption, the blood is at first dissolved, then proceed heat, delirium, a diarrhoea, high coloured fluid urine, &c.

Putrid fevers attack with more violence than the nervous. And Dr. Huxham observes, that "the rigors are greater, the heats sharper and more permanent, yet, at the

nist, they are sudden, transient, and remitting; the pulse is more tense and hard, though sometimes quick and small, and at others slow and regular, then fluttering and unequal." In the last

quint. In the beginning it generally happens, that during the first twenty-four hours, the alternate heat and cold are considerable, and symptoms of ardency are attendant, but these soon vanish; the *fever* increases every evening, and

in the second week the patient becomes delirious, and the symptoms, which at first came on, increasing, destroy the patient: or gradually decreasing, about the end of the second week the delirium changes to a stupor, and seldom

second week, the dentition changes to a stupor, and other symptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of the second, or the beginning of the third week, grows better; but in some cases—and under some kinds of management,

the putrid symptoms increase from the second week, both in their number and degree, and the patient sinks under them. In the beginning, the head-ach and vomiting are

violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the eye, and in the bottom of the orbit; the eyes are full and heavy, yellowish, a little inflamed, then the countenance becomes bloated; the temporal arteries throbb, though

at the same time the pulse at the wrist is small; there is a ringing in the ears, great defection of spirits and faintness, respiration is difficult, mixed with sighing, and the breath

is not and offensive; pain, at, complained of in the loins and limbs, an universal weariness, and often a load at the stomach, attended with pain and heat there, also a nausea, and often a discharge of blackish or bilious matter. In

the beginning the tongue is white, then grows drier and darker coloured: in some it is livid, in others black, or of a dark pomegranate colour. In the increase of the fever,

The thirst is the greatest, but in liquor pleases; most things are mawkish and bitterish to the taste, but often the sense of thirst is little or none during the whole of the disease; the lips and teeth are furrowed with a black tenacious fordes.

in the beginning the urine is pale and vapid, high coloured in the advance, and at last grows very brown and blackish, and hath more or less of an offensive smell; the stools

are blackish and very offensive; they often run off involuntarily; after profuse evacuations by stool, the belly becomes swollen and tense; livid spots appear on the skin; hæmorrhages, and cold clammy sweats appear in some instances.

Putrid fevers should be distinguished from those of the

The vital heat, and the adhesion and quantity of the crassamentum of the blood, mutually depend on each

other; and as the putrid infection both dissolves the crassamentum, and repels the vital heat, from those circumstances, most, if not all the symptoms that are observed

The prognostics are generally very uncertain. A red rash, or an inflamed scab below the nose, or about the

7 M lips



mouths the fine smell is dissipated, and the bitter is much improved. When the leaves are moderately dried they give out their virtue to water or to spirit; water is impregnated with this flavour, but no essential oil is obtained, though a large quantity of the leaves are committed to the still. An extract made from the fruit is not used is the best. This plant is recommended as an alexipharmic, and corroborant in the diarrhoea of children, in which *ferula* is an ingredient: it is kept under the names of *spec. e. ferula* fine opio, to distinguish it from that to which opium is added, and is called *spec. ferula cum opio*, which last was formerly called *species Fracastorii*, and was made into an electuary called confectio Fracastorii. From M. Fracastorius, its inventor, and also diascordium, because that *ferula* was a part of the composition. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem.

SCORZIFERA. A *viper* is called from *scorpio*, a Castalian word for a *plant*, because it is said to be effective against the bite of *vipers*; and not only so, but that if a person rubs his hands with the root of this plant, and takes a *viper* in his hand, it cannot hurt him. The *viper* is a small, thick, greenish plant, with small, yellow flowers, like the *Scorzonera*. It is found in the mountains of Hispania. Common *viper*-grafs. It hath large, sharp-pointed leaves, with a large prominent rib in the middle; on the tops of the branches are yellow bell-shaped flowers, which are followed by oblong, roundish seed-pods, winged with down: the roots are long, fragile, and frayed at the ends. It is found in the fields of a draught near on the outside, and wide within. It is perennial, and grows in the mountains of Hispania. It is a native of Spain. It grows in our garden, but the Spaniards is far better than ours, and that from the island of Amargia is better than either. The roots are alexipharmic, antiepileptic, and deobstruent. It is Lewis's *Magn.* a nutritive aliment. See Miller's Bot. Oen. c. 15, s. 1.

SCOTODINE, or Scotodinos. A vertigo, attended with a dimness of sight.

SCOTOMA, or Scotomia, i. e. Scotodine, from *scoto*, darkness. It is also synonymous, according to some writers, with *amblyopia*.

SCOTOS. Darkness, or dimness of sight.
SCROBICULUS CORDIS. Dim. of *scrobis*, a ditch.
The pit of the stomach.

SCROFULA. The king's evil. The Latins call *struma*, and *scrofala*, or *scrophula*, from *scrife*, a big cow; because this disorder is observed in swine. It

called the king's evil, because Edward the Confessor, and other succeeding kings, both of England and France, have pretended to cure it by the touch. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class cachexia, and under the order impetiginous. He distinguishes four species. 1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, when it is without other disorders, external and permanent. 2. *Scrophula mactentaria*, when it is internal, with loss of appetite, pale countenance, swelling of the belly, an unusual store of urine, &c. 3. *Scrophula phagula*. This is the most simple kind; it is attended about the neck and face, and is cured by the reformation from forces on the head. 4. *Scrophula Americana*, when it is joined with the *zoster*.

Almost every part of the body may be affected by this disease; but it is only the lymphatic vessels in any part that is the immediate seat of it. The lymphatic glands of the neck are the first and most commonly affected; and the disease is often diffused otherwise than by being distributed with the disorder of adjacent, contiguous, lymphatic glands. As the disorder attacks thus or the other part, a variety of different symptoms are produced; thus, if the disorder attacks the lymphatic vessels of the neck, it produces a swelling of the neck, and a difficulty of swallowing, which ulcers are formed with an oily field diffused in the eyes it produces an ophthalmia, which again produces an anchylosis and ecrops; in the eyelids an epiphora and liphris; in the nose a rhinorrhoea; in the lungs a pleurisy, sometimes thrust out by the tumors; in the canthus of the eye it produces a fistula lachrymalis; in the nose an ozæna; in the lips, the labiolumbriculi, a thick swelling, especially of the upper lip, with a fissure in the middle; in the mouth a stomatitis, with a swelling under the tongue, a ranula; on the wind pipe, a bronchitis; under the skin, and in the folds of the neck, the

struma, properly so called, which are encysted tumors &c. The fixed, immovable, white swellings on the joint are of this sort.

This disorder seems to be hereditary, yet a generation or perhaps two may pass without its being manifested in them, but in the next it again revives: Boulton, in his Surgery, says, that the acidity of the pancreatic juice is the cause: be this as it will, it is something that conglutinates the coagulable lymph; and very probably some kind of diet, and other as yet unknown causes, may produce it. The indurated glands in the necks of children are often the effect of voracity, or from bad diet.

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Mr. John Hunter says, that "the *scrofula* is a disease marked that few can mistake it. That it is hardly proper to class it amongst poisons, as it cannot be said to catch; yet it hath the power of assimilating other matter into its own likeness. The matter is produced

without inflammation. It does not produce any effect on the constitution, or on the absorbents; or on the lymphatic glands; but only a single gland will be affected. Hence the constitution is not affected. The predisposing cause, he says, is climate principally; such as cold damps with alternate heats; and between the latitude of forty

live north, and the higher latitudes, are those places where it rages with the most violence. In England, and in Germany, it is common; but whether it is found in the southern latitudes, is not known. It could not be easily disposed of, if it is not common in the tropics, but I know in the warm, constant climates. Persons are continually affected with it, who come from hot to cold countries, and those are cured who go from cold to warm ones. It is generally supposed to be hereditary; but the circumstances that gave rise to this opinion are very erroneous; for, I suppose that one person in twenty hath this disease, and not more than one in twenty of their children have it, we cannot properly therefore

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patient. If any of the tumors ulcerate, they can be healed whilst any of the cyst remains, or any part which they are nourished; as to extirpating those

there is but little encouragement thereto. When the fishous tumor is unequal, it is apt to become cancerous. If many of the glands of the neck are indurated, the infelimity are so too. And the greater the number of the disordered parts are, the greater is the difficulty of even palliating them.

A great variety of alternatives are mentioned in different writers, each of which, in particular instances, have been of use; but yet none of them are to be depended

case. When the blood is poor, and the fibres of the bark in the better known medicine, and also the bark of the *Quercus*, are used, the bark is manifestly useful. Dr. Lewis thinks its efficacy is proved by the use of *q. cal.* calico, in conjunction with the bark of the *Quercus*, and the bark of the *Quercus* ferofortis (the fruitless) as a tonic, mixed with muel pain, as in the joints, and to the membranes coverd the muficles, in thofe cafes where the bark rubs, and the bark of the *Quercus*, when given as an auferitive, hath been very useful in ferofutous diforders, fo its accompaniment with bark may be followed with advantage not only in the ferofutous diforders, but in the ferofutous, in which a volatile falz are powerful in relieving the ferofutous, and amongst them the bemoak hath been the moft commonly ufed, and the bark of the *Quercus*, and also wine, the extract hath been taken, though the internal use is more proper in infancy and youth. The merc. *cor.* *af.* is the moft proper in the low venereal, and the bark of the *Quercus* ferofortis. Dr. Smith directs a decoction

all scrupulous affections, to produce large artificial discharges, such as illuces, and perpetual bleedings. With respect to medicines in general, in a *firoful* stage is slowly obtained. The bark, hemlock, ferrous, &c. should be given as circumstances require. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Practice of Physic, recommends that, when the bark is continued two or

works, during which time the patient is much better; the case seems to advance fast; but after this it seems to have no farther effect, and perhaps the disease seems to lie upon the patient; in such a case, to prevent the pain rendering the bark ineffectual, begin immediately with the cicuta, or with sea-water, or such other

at that time may appear most proper, and continue a while, return to the bark; and thus alternate the doses every two or three weeks, or as their condition is perceived to abate. The force of habit powerfully operates to the effect of means: it is therefore necessary to terminate them. He farther advises to avoid all the luxuries; for it is useless. In general, we may say, to increase the tone of the fibres, to restore the vessels, are the principal endeavours towards a cure. For this ends, the bark, chalybeates, sea and cold baths, necessary, hemlock, burnt sponge, &c. In glandular tumours, the bark does not promote fusion, but resolution; and there are not many symptoms

repting in *serpula*, but what give way to it. C
scuticals are often useful as refovents in co
teadings. Strong purges, and whatever enfe
ment grove pain, are to be avoided, and
ment but gentle purging. External, are of H
sue. Palliatives should not be omitted, although
soped for.

When tumors burst, the scrofulous ulcer is fo
These never yield a good discharge; on their first ap
there is a viscid, glairy, and sometimes a w
colled matter, which afterwards is changed into a
very watery fance. The edges of the force are fre
to rot, but always in a soft manner, and are
medied, but afterwards are much thinner. So lo
scrofulous disposition subsists in the habit, the
remains to heal or to grow worse. If the
very quickly, and the matter is not out fou
of the body. Some observe that scrofulous
near their surface rather coarse, and with an

glossy appearance. Mr. Bell observes in his Treatise on Ulcers, that so long as the general morbid diathesis continues in the system, it is commonly in vain to

their cure; nor would it indeed often be safe, as lifting up the forces in one part, they very commonly break out elsewhere, and just as readily fall upon the lungs as upon any other organ of consequence to life, as on a skin ulcer. Until the *ferusula* is removed from the habit, therefore, should be done to the ulcers which are produced by it, to produce as free and open vents to the nature as possible, without endangering the formation of the scabs. The best applications are saturating preparations

Aikin's Observations on the External Use of Teasels of Lead, says that, coincident applications of this substance are attended with various effects; by weakening the solids, already too much relaxed, they prevent all endeavours of nature to restore them to their former state, and, as an acrimony, to which in this disease they are remarkably disposed: they occasion a kind of erysipelas or carbuncle spreading of the ulcers. The milchmaids who have been cured of the same complaint by the freely change produced by almost every species of the opposite calices, the stringent and astringent qualities of the lead, may be considered as flat, viz. cold, dry, harsh from heat, and therefore throwing aside every dressing, and waiting for the cure. Water with every kind of saline and mineral salts, will be found to do more harm than good, and Goulard's futuristic water. The greedy, if applications are improper in these cases. A contraindication of such simple dressings as these, is all that is required, and the patient must be left to his constitution may remain; but Mr. Bell observes,

some cases, the ulcers are so inveterate as to require amputation; and it may be necessary to remove the bone also; as when they become swelled, painful, and discharge a corrodent, acid matter: when such abscesses occur, a carious bone may frequently be found to be at the bottom of the fore; and then, nature must be assisted, by freeing her from such parts of it as are diseased, and that are become loose. This, in most situations may be done, but when the complaint is

any of the large joints, art can rarely afford much assistance; and as amputation is not often advisable, the risk of the disease returning to some other part alone must often be trusted to. In such a case a continued use of sea bathing, the bark with iron, particularly to promote a proper discharge from the

And when by a due use of the necessary means, a tendency in the pores to heal, if they should be so as to produce a discharge as nearly equal to the force as may be; thus the cure is carried on more effectually and safely. These affusions are good remedies through the mouth. Cauterization is particularly useful in the case of ulcers; it removes the thickness in their edges that sometimes forms. There is in general the means that are most useful, when there is a tendency in nature to overcome the disease: but it being in general an *infirmum medicorum*, it is difficult to afford with much success concerning it. See Wiseman's Surgery.

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and then the convulsions began to be universal. This case proved fatal.

SESAMUM VERUM, also called *sesamum veterum*, *digitalis Orientalis*. Oily purging grain. The *sesamum Orientale*, Linn. It is an Egyptian plant, the seeds of which afford a great quantity of oil by expression, but lacking much of the quality of *sesamum*.

epithet, viz. of arteria pulmonalis, and aorta. The femicircular cavity of the cubit, at the articulation of the

The best preparation is the following decoction, four
table spoonfuls of which may be given every three, four,
or six hours. R Cort. simaroub. crass. confus. ʒ ii. coq-
in aq. font. ℥ i. ʒ iij. ad ℥ i. & cola.
It hath been observed that if oblique, it is made

down behind the head, and passing by the nape of the neck, it rises to the place it began at, and so is continued till the whole is taken up. It is called *simplex oculus* for both

SINGULTUS. The hiccup. It is a spasmodic affection in the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles subserius.

acute disorders, it is called the acute; and when
in company of chronical disorders, it is called the chron

bread chewed with a little water, which latter may be gradually swallowed; if the person is very hot, brandy is the best for holding in the mouth, but should be spit out again except in fevers, large draughts of cold water are hurtful.

Sium. The root is like that of colewort, fibrous and lieneous; the leaves are pinnate, growing by pairs

the stone in the bladder, and have other virtues attributed to them, but they are not noticed in the present practice.



S O

SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, also called *berula* Gallica, laver verum Matth. epium palustre foliis oblongis. Common upright water-parsnip. It grows in moist places, and flowers in June. Its leaves are said to have the same effect as those of the great water-parsnip.

SMALTUM. Smalt. It is made of flints and potash, which are melted into an imperfect kind of glass coloured with cobalt, and when cold, is reduced to powder.

SMARAGDUS. The smaragd, or emerald. It is a precious stone, of a green colour. The finest are brought from Abyssinia. They are the fourth in hardness from diamonds.

SMILAX ASPERA. Rough bind-weed. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. The leaves, tendrils, berries, and roots, are used as perspiratives, cure skin diseases and pains in the joints. It is a succulent for farfaparilla, and is celebrated against venereal diseases.

SMIRIS, or Smyris. Emery. It is a hard mineral which contains a small portion of iron. It is used for polishing of metals, glass, and hard stones. There are three kinds, the first is blackish; the second is hard, unchangeable, reddish, and does not, like the other, stain the band; the third is of a blackish red colour, with gold veins: it is found in the gold mines. Some reckon it amongst the iron ores.

SCODA. A burning unguent in the throat, with

SODA. A burning substance in the world, which is used for many purposes. It is synonymous with dyspepsia and pyrosis. It is used to express the heart-burn; and some a fort of head-ach. It is a name for pot-ash, and the mineral fix alkali.

SOLANOIDES. Baftard night-shade. It hath a round shaped flower, which is followed by a fort of berry. Aler takes notice of two species, but they are not noted medicine.

SOLANUM. Night-flade. It is a plant with a napeful flower, divided into five segments, having cup divided in the same manner, with the same cup of flamina in the middle, and followed by a juicy berry.

SOLANUM LETHALE, called also solanum macum, belladonna, solanum fenniferum, solanum furiosum. Deadly night-flade. It is the atropa belladonna of I. naus.

The root is long, large, and creeping. The stalks purplish, upright, firm, numerous, branched, and herbaceous. The leaves are egg-shaped, entire, very large, smooth at the edges, pointed a little at the extremity, and of a beautiful green colour, hairy and soft. The flowers stand on single root-stalks: they are formed of one cal; bell-shaped, and very lightly divided into five segments at the edge. Their colour is a dark deep purple. The berries which succeed the flowers are globular; they are first of a red colour, and afterwards become black. The plant flowers in July, and its fruit is ripe about Michaelmas.

It is found in woods and hedges, amongst lime-stone and rubbish; and also where the ground is rich from manure. The plant hath a faint smell, somewhat of the pepper kind, which is lost when it is dry; whether fresh there is no peculiar sensation conveyed, when leaves are applied to the organs of taste.

The symptoms produced by this plant are, giddiness if intoxicated, great thirst, pain in and tightness at the breast, difficulty of breathing, raving but with fits of intervals of relief, at times faintness, and instead of seeing, a kind of foolishness is observed, with vomiting, flabbiness, and a desire for strong foreign liquors, such as brandy. In some a violent frangency comes on. When adults have been injured with this poison, they have related that they had felt themselves as if drunk, but that they were unable to get up, and that they were cold and underfoot all that was doing, even when they were in the wildest anthers. Some are said to have continued a time of madness for some days; others lose their reason for a few hours, and then recover. In some cases the poison has been so diluted as to a very considerable size, and produced the belly swell, and convulsions sometimes follow. To children it is generally fatal. When adults die of

O L

son, it usually proves fatal in less than twenty-four
hours. Theophrastus called this plant *Strychnos*, and the
symptoms produced by it were called *Strychnomania*.
In case of injury from this plant, use the same means
as recommended in the article *AMANITA*, which see.
Notwithstanding the above effects of this *nightshade*, a

gent use of it has been recommended as follows: the leaves applied in the form of a cataplasm are useful for relieving cancers; an infusion of the leaves is excellent for internal medicine in cancerous cases; but on trial it does not appear to deter the enconiums that have been paid in its favour. The doses are very small, and their administration is very difficult, and their effects are very dangerous by the kidneys, through the skin, and often no evaporation of any kind is observed. Those who took the infusion suffered by giddiness, throbbing pain in the eyes, a discharge of tears, and in all there was a dilatation of the pupil. Mr. Gataker observes that it is a medicine not to be calculated for general use, as for particular cases where the common remedies are failed, and where this is the cause of the benefit from the principal inconveniences which it often attends the use of it.

SOLANUM HORTENSE, also called folastrum, folium vulgare, folanum officinarum, folanum nigrum, ann. Common, or garden night-shade. Its leaves are oval, pointed, and irregularly indented; the flowers are white, and in clusters; the berries are black. It is annual, grows in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in Au-

Either of these two species may be indifferently used; their leaves have been found to be useful in cancerous dis-
eases, foul ulcers accompanied with pain, obnoxious pains in
particular parts, ferorbite and ferophulous disorders.
It is said to be particularly purgative of the bile; in these
cases it is taken in the form of an infusion. Its usefulness
has also been observed as an external application; beat to
a poultice, or mixed with the white bread poultice, it
has abated the violence of inflammations in the eyes,
head-achs, pains in the ears, acid defluxions, inflamma-
tions of the veneral kind, pains from scirrhous tumours,
and thus applied on ferophulous and cancerous tumours
it hath been followed with considerable advantages.

The most common effects observed on taking the infusion of the leaves are, a warmth diffused in a few hours over the body, a plentiful flow succeeding this heat, and, in the belly the next day; if a sweat did not break out, a considerable discharge of urine, or loose stools, was the consequence. One or other of the excretions are usually increased by it; if this does not happen, it seldom is of service, and if benefit is not observed soon, its further use will not avail much. In fanguine habits, bleeding and purging should precede its use, and if the stomach is much affected with crudities, an emetic should be given before the *night-flower* is used. Fewerthinefs is no objection to its use.

The leaves may be used either fresh or dry. Infuse a grain in an ounce of boiling water to be taken at bed-time; gradually increase the dose, which may be repeated every night, and continue that quantity, which produces giddiness, or sickness, or a lax belly, or some other sensible effect; sometimes one dose is enough in two or three days. The dose hath been gradually increased to twelve grains. See Storck on the *Solanum*.

SOLANUM LIGNOSUM, also called *dulcamara*,

F. folium flavescens. Bitter-sweet, woolly underside. It is called bitter-sweet, because it is first sweet then bitter. It is the *folium dulcamarae*, or *Solanum caule inermit frutescent axosifo*, foliis oppositis ovatis, racemis cymosis, liliat. Purple flowering, woolly underneath. Many of its leaves are deeply cut, or *pinnatifid-lance*. Some have small appendages at the bottom. The flowers are in clusters of a blue colour; the berries are greenish. It grows on the sides of ditches, and in moist hedges, climbing upon the bushes with winding, brittle stalks. It is perennial, and flowers in June.

and July.
Their sensible operation as a medicine is by *fresh*
urine

O M

urine, or stool. A tincture may be made by digesting four ounces of the twigs in two pints of white wine, of this the dose will be from ʒ ii. to ʒ vi.

Dr. Hulse says it is one of the most powerful di-
tients; he directs four handfuls of the leaves, and
ances of linseed, to be boiled together in wine, or
hog's fat, to a cataplasm, and to be applied warm.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four species of *solani*, but these are the most noted.

SOLEN, *σολην*, a cradle for a broken limb. Any t or channel.

SOLIDA. A solid. Haller observes in his Philosophy, that the *solid* elementary parts of our fibres (and hence constitute all our *solids*) are a calcareous earth, together by a gluten. That in a natural state when bone loses their gluten, this earth falls into powder; and that this earth there is a portion of iron. In a fetus the *solid* forms about two thirds of the bulk of the bones; in an adult, nearly half of the bone is gluten. The *solid* contains much air, and the more *solid* a part is, the more air it contains. The bones contain a quantity, when set at liberty, is two hundred times the bulk of bone. Air seems to be the primary band of the element until the air is expelled, the other parts do not fuse.

SOLEUS. A muscle so called from its likeness to a sole fish. This muscle is a biceps, rising on the one hand from the upper part of the tibia, internally from the side of the fibula, it leaves a notch for the passage of vessels, it joins the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. Brown calls it gastrocnemius internus.

SOLUTIO. Solution. It is the dividing of a body into particles small enough to swim in the medium, without being visible. The dissolving fluid is called a menstruum, or solvent.

Solution is also defined to be an union formed by
 ingrant parts of one body with the ingrant parts of
 other body of a different nature. Thus, as a new
 pound is the result of this union, we hence see that
 this is nothing else than the act of combination.

Solution is an useful operation in chemistry, and
 that art hath various inventions; it is necessary for
 producing of new combinations, and thereby obtain
 new kinds of medicines, as is intanced in the union
 acid with alkaline salt, in making the fal diuretics, the
 Mindereri, &c. it is useful for the purifying and cry
 stalizing of salts, &c.

As the nature of solvents and things to be dissolved is different, so the manner of effecting *solutions* differs. In some cases it is effected by simple commixture, as in frequent agitation; sometimes the assistance of heat is required. There is a kind of *solution*, called *salutatio deliquiana*; it is performed by exposing the matter to air, from which attracting water, it collects, in such enough to dissolve itself; some substances not soluble in water will dissolve when exposed to the air, and in such instances, the process is called *deliquation*. See *DISSOLUTION*.

SOLUTIVÆ. In Sarsaparilla (No. 100), &c. for
fresh wounds, whilst as yet bleeding.

SOLUTIVA. Laxatives.

SOMNAMBULISMUS, i. e. Somnambulæ.

SOMNAMBULO. One who walks in his sleep.

SOMNAMBULO. One who wanders in his sleep is a species of onirodymia.

SOMNIUM, i. e. *fornambulo*. More properly dreams and visions in sleep; so an instance of onirodymia.

SOMNUS. Sleep. Action is destructive of our faculties.

See Cheyne on Health, also on Regimen; Ford Elements, part the first; Haller's Physiology; Mat. vol. i. p. 11-14.

S O

SONUS. Sound. That air, though concerned in propagating *sound*, is not *sound* itself, is evident from sound running almost as fast against the wind as with

As the difficulty of *fusoid* depends on the different tures and collisions of fonorous bodies, an acute tone proceeding from a body whose parts are so disposed as to render them fit for producing only the most instantaneous vibrations, is perceived as a *fusoid* when it is received by a grave tone proceeding from a body which is only capable of slow and protracted vibrations; it must of course follow that the membrana tympani does, in its various degrees of tension and relaxation, adapt itself to the several natures and states of fonorous bodies: for instance, it becomes tense for the reception of acute *fusoids*, because, in this state, it is incapable of vibrating in any other manner; and, on the contrary, it is relaxed for the reception of grave *fusoids*, because, during such relaxation, it is qualified, and disposed, for the reception of more slow and languid undulations of the air.

Further, in order to *found* being perceived, the spiral laminae in the cochlea, being composed of fibres of various lengths and sizes, each receives the particles shaken from sounding bodies, which answer in unison to the fibres in the spiral laminae, and the motions in the fibres

these laminae shake off the same particles which are to them, and thence they pass to the sensorium by nerves. It is probable that all the different organs of the ear was originally designed to put these fibres in the spiral laminae in due tension, and in tune; and the different degrees of perfection in the formation of organs, arises the different accuracy which one ear above another, in distinguishing the concord of different sounds, or brings of the same instrument.

SOPHIA, called also *sophia chirurgorum*, *thalicta nassarium sylvestre*, *seriphium Germanicum*, *erythrysimum*. Flax-weed. It is the *silybium* for Linn. It is a plant with a hard woody root, full of fibres at the bottom; the leaves are long, winged, divided, resembling those of Roman wormweed, and set with short hairs; the flowers are at the ends of branches, and are of a yellow colour; they are succeeded by slender seed vessels, of about one inch long; they are red. It grows in sandy ground, and amongst ruins.

The seeds only are used; in Paris they are sold under the name of talitron. Boerhaave says, that their use assists the healing of ill-conditioned ulcers. Their taste is somewhat astringent, but acrid like that of mustard; they are also saponaceous and diuretic. See Miller's

SOPOR, i. e. CARO.
SOPORALIS. The sleepy vein. So the ancients
ed the jugular vein.

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The carotid artery.
SOPOROSI. Soporose affections, or diminution of sense and motion.
SORA, i. e. Effere.

SORANUS. He was the most skillful of the met
fect, and he put the last hand to its improvement.
lived under Trajan and Adrian. Caelius Aurelianus
tains some of the works of Soranus. There were
Soranus's; this was born at Ephesus, he settled at
Rome. The next celebrated physician, after Soranus
Caelius Aurelianus

SORBUS. The service tree. That used in medicine is the *fraxus aucuparia*. Linn. It resembles the pear-tree in all respects, except that the leaves are pinnated, as in the *fraxinus*. The fruit is restraining before it is ripe; but when ripe, it is very agreeable.

SORDES AURIUM. Ear wax.
SORY. It is a mineral that is blackish, hard, of a cavernous spongy texture, a disagreeable nauseous vitriolic taste; it is composed of vitriol, fus and an earth. It is found in the mines in Devonshire contains a cupreous vitriol; hence it is emetic.

SOUDE, also called soude blanche. See KALI

task, the breathing is much affected, the pulse is quick and weak, the face red, smoky gray, and the patient tosse himself about, the danger is great; but if it only on the first or second day, the breathing method, the pulse though frequent, yet is strong and firm, and the voice not altered, some hope of extrication is left. The cough becoming fronger and less dry, is usually the first sign of amendment.

Though this disease confits in an inflammatory affection, it does not commonly end in suppuration or gangrene. The troublesome circumstance is its tendency to continue in a train of the milder of the pleuris, threatening suppuration. When it is reduced to its proper place in a pain (suppuration), from matter in the bronchiae, or the mucus in the lungs.

In the inflammatory bleeding should be used as freely as the pulse will admit: the bowels should be kept by a blister may be applied to the throat or chest, or to the neck, as fast as bleeding and purging have been used, though if the case is very inflammatory an emollient cataplasm is to be preferred. Issues from the stomach and face may be received into the throat with the breth. In the purulent case nothing yet attempted forms to have any good effect. Upon the first attack of the disease, vomiting immediately after bleeding, seems to be of considerable use, sometimes suddenly removing the disease. Antispasmodics do not evidently appear to be useful. See Baccan's Domestic Medicine, ed. 2. p. 68; the Appendix to Brock's Practice of Physic, the British Magazine for Feb. 1766; Cullen's First Lines, vol. 1. An Essay into the Nature, &c. of the Cramp, by F. Henry, M.D.

SUPPUSIO. See CATARACTA. It is also synonymous with pseudoglegma.

SUPPUSIO AURIGINOSA. A jaundice.

SUGILLATIO. It is an inflammation in a part. Thus a blood-spot eye is a *sugillatio* in the eye. It is used as synonymous with ecchymosis or ecchymosis, but it forms not, properly, by being most like the ecchymosis. The words ecchymosis is derived from *eccho*, to pour out, and *gignis*, from *gignis*, to grow. However, as these words are used synonymously, it may be observed that by the word *sugillatio*, a different cause is expressed, &c. An ecchymosis is caused by extravasation; *sugillatio* is a rupture, as when copping glades are applied to a part, which by removing the surface of the artery, causes the blood to run in and dilated the vessels, even so when a do not usually receive the blood.

Taking the word *sugillatio* as the name with ecchymosis, the disorder, when fixed in the eyes, takes the name of blood-spots; in the nose, when in the nose, it is called a livid, even warts in the pelvis, and if black, they are called melanisms. Mr. Bell, in the first volume of his Surgery, says, that in blood-letting, it often happens that a small tumor is raised immediately after the operation, and that by the blood infiltrating itself into the cellular membrane of the neighbouring parts. Such a tumor (he says) when raised and fixed, is termed a melanism, or when it is raised and fixed, it is called an ecchymosis. Linnæus names it *suppuratio*. Dr. Cullen defines it as a tumor of the cellular membrane, and growing dark colored. The cause is, preference, blood-letting, either from the orifice in the skin filling, either in the eye, or from cutting the vessels through. These livid and black spots are sometimes a symptom of the fever.

The ecchymosis should be dissipated in the different cases, as when appearing on the face, bleeding, or other external injuries, or from the fever, or other internal cause. It should be also not mistaken for the ecchymosis, or for the *suppuratio*.

In slight cases, compresses dipped in vinegar, applied frequently, is all that is wanted to cure it. If it goes down to suppurate, treat it as an abscess. If the quantity of coagulated blood is considerable, discharge it by a mucous injection as required, and then treat it as an approaching morification.

See Heister's Surgery, Switzer's Case, on a Man, Aphor. fec. 274 and 1151.

SULPHUR. Emulsion. It is a solid brittle concret, of a yellowish colour, feeling like a salt to the touch, and in some degree glossy. It consists of the viridic acid, and a small portion of phlogiston. Mr. Edwards, in his

Elements of Pathology, describes it as a genus in the class of inflammables, which in cold vessels fulminates in the form of fire, in the open air is decomposed by the air into generating acids, and effluviating fumes; and when adulterated with nitre, leaves viridated matter. It is furnished by the effects they produce: above, colorably, yellow, ferruginous, and more commonly in white spots, of a greenish, gray, or color. It is furnished with various earthy or stony matters. The igneous parts are called *Sulphur vitreum*. The native *Sulphur* is met with chiefly about the mountains of Italy, and the east of the German, Hungarian, and Swedish mines. The two former are brought into England, and the latter is a native, which is afterwards melted and called into oil, being first treated with coal, and then with sulphur, and which is its pale colour for before it is this mixed oil is deepened by the addition of sulphur, and which is in itself a portion of arsenic. *Sulphur* is an ingredient in most kinds of ore. The mineral from which sulphur is extracted is the yellow vitreous, played for it is run into its mass.

This *Sulphur* is purified by subliming it, and then it is called the flowers of *Sulphur*; this operation is performed by persons who fabricate tinctures in a way of trade, and the *Sulphur* thus fabricated becomes an article in medicine.

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ministered. The most gentle are made of common fat and honey, which may be boiled to the confidence of a full pint, and then added to the thickness of a good quilt, and an inch or little more in length, these are introduced into the rectum, where they remain until they are discharged, by the effects they produce: above, colorably, yellow, ferruginous, and more commonly in white spots, of a greenish, gray, or color. It is furnished with various earthy or stony matters. The igneous parts are called *Sulphur vitreum*. The native *Sulphur* is met with chiefly about the mountains of Italy, and the east of the German, Hungarian, and Swedish mines. The two former are brought into England, and the latter is a native, which is afterwards melted and called into oil, being first treated with coal, and then with sulphur, and which is its pale colour for before it is this mixed oil is deepened by the addition of sulphur, and which is in itself a portion of arsenic. *Sulphur* is an ingredient in most kinds of ore. The mineral from which sulphur is extracted is the yellow vitreous, played for it is run into its mass.

This *Sulphur* is purified by subliming it, and then it is called the flowers of *Sulphur*; this operation is performed by persons who fabricate tinctures in a way of trade, and the *Sulphur* thus fabricated becomes an article in medicine.

The flowers of *Sulphur* are used as astringent eruptions, particularly the itch, and for its usefulness in some disorders of the lungs; it has been called a pain killer. Pure *Sulphur* burns the belly, and is used when the piles are troublesome; it promotes perspiration, it passes readily through the whole body, and is transferred through the skin; in coughs, asthma, and affluviations, it is found useful, particularly in cutaneous humors.

Sulphur is an active medicine; it reduces the activity of some other very powerful ones, mixed with sweeteners the regular of anatomy, or with arsenic, they become inert.

Various are the preparations of *Sulphur*, but, for the internal use, none exceed, nor even equal, the flowers, which may be easily continued for taking without any aid to the palate, though other medicines are much divided in the Dispensatory of the London College, &c.

From *Sulphur* the chemists obtain the greatest part of the viridic acid which they use. See the Dict. of Chemistry, Mr. Mac-Neumann's Chem. Works.

SUMACI. i. e. Rhus toxicaria. It is the rhubarb tree.

SUPERBUS MUSCULUS. i. e. Rectus capitis superior.

SUPERCILIARES MUSCULI. They are fleshy fibres. They arise from the parietal ridges of the orbit and the os frontis, and are inserted into the upper eyelid, the eye-brow, and are left in the middle of them. They describe a curve, and are called the superciliary muscles.

SUPERCILIARIS INFERIOR. i. e. Infra palpebram.

SUPERCILIARIS SUPERIOR. i. e. Supra palpebram.

SUPRATOR RADII DREVIS. five Minor, *Sulphur*, because it makes the hand supinate, i. e. when the palm is upwards. It rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, goes over the olecranon, and is inserted into the tongue, and is inserted into the internal part of the hand.

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SUPRATOR RADII LONGUS. five Major, *Sulphur*, because it makes the hand supinate, i. e. when the palm is upwards. It rises

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The coats of the *vims* are the same as those of the arteries, but they are thinner, being composed of fibres in all directions, they bear stretching better than the aorta, whose chief strength is in the circular fibres; the coats of the *vims* are thicker in the neck than in the abdomen.

Mr. Wilmer further observes, that, *poisonous* vegetables appear to act by an oppression upon the nervous system rather than by an inflammation of the stomach and

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